

23 injured in blast at U.S. base

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Twenty-three people, most of them Americans, were injured when a car bomb exploded at a U.S. military shopping centre on Sunday, a police spokesman said. The spokesman said one of the injured was seriously wounded by the bomb, which was planted in a car with West German number plates and went off at 3.22 p.m. (1422 GMT). He said that two of the injured were West Germans but all the rest were Americans. The shopping complex, or PX, was crowded with military personnel and was open for pre-Christmas shoppers. The spokesman said there were no immediate clues to the identity of the bombers, but it was being assumed the attack formed part of a guerrilla campaign aimed at U.S. military installations in West Germany. Last August, Red Army Faction (RAF) guerrillas carried out a bomb attack at the U.S. Rhein-Main air base, killing two Americans and injuring 20.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Iraqis raid Kharg, say ship is hit

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi warplanes on Sunday launched a devastating attack on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf waters and raided an unidentified ship near the Iranian coast, a military spokesman said. The spokesman said the raid on Kharg, 200 kilometres southeast of Iraq's coast, was carried out at 11:48 p.m. The Iraqi jet fighters "fiercely bombed their targets and set them ablaze," said the spokesman. It was the 43rd raid since mid-August on the terminal which accounts for 90 per cent of Iran's oil exports. Iraqi warplanes also raided a "large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 11:15 a.m.," the spokesman said. In Iraqi military parlance, the term large maritime target usually refers to a tanker. The raiding jets "scored a direct and effective hit on the target," he said. The Iraqi jet fighters, which carried out the attacks, returned safely, he said.

Iraq expects 'human wave' attack, page 2

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Noted Jordanian journalist dies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Mohammad Assad Maraga, dean of Jordanian journalists, passed away on Sunday aged 80. Mr. Maraga had worked for the press and information media in Jordan for many years. He will be laid to rest in Amman on Monday.

W. Bank settlers total 52,000

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The number of Israelis living in Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank grew to 52,000 last year, but the growth rate has been slower than expected, said a report published on Sunday. The report by Meron Benvenisti, of the West Bank Data Base project, said the government may still reach its target of 100,000 Jews by the end of the decade in the West Bank. The report said Israel now has 104 settlements and another 11 "paramilitary bases or civilian outposts" to be called settlements.

Israel to investigate espionage case

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli government pledged a thorough investigation and possible dismissals on Sunday over an alleged spy scandal that threatened to damage its relations with the United States. A statement by the Foreign Ministry did not confirm or deny that Israel bought sensitive military intelligence from Jonathan J. Pollard, a civilian U.S. navy analyst. Pollard, an American Jew, was arrested on Friday for selling documents for \$50,000 within the last two years (See page 8).

Zia arrives in S. Arabia

RIYADH (AP) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq arrived on Sunday at King Khalid Airport in the Saudi capital where he was met by King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It is the second visit to the kingdom by the Pakistani president in less than a month and the third since June. A government statement in Islamabad said General Zia would spend only a few hours in the kingdom for talks with King Fahd on "matters of mutual interest." It did not elaborate.

Madrid rally commemorates Franco

MADRID (AP) — Tens of thousands of flag-waving Spaniards marched through downtown Madrid on Sunday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Gen. Francisco Franco. Madrid provincial authorities estimated the crowd at 50,000, while other observers put it closer to 200,000. The Veterans Confederation, an association of those who fought with Franco against the second republic during the 1936-39 civil war, predicted the march along Madrid's central Paseo de la Castellana would attract one million people. No incidents were reported although the march was halted at midpoint while police checked out a parked vehicle they believed carried a car bomb.

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Egyptian commandos storm hijacked plane; 50 passengers killed

VALLETTA (Agencies) — Up to 50 passengers on a hijacked Egyptian airliner were killed Sunday when Egyptian commandos stormed the plane, Maltese government Information Director Paul Mifsud said.

Mr. Mifsud, quoting information from the pilot, said the hijackers had detonated three hand grenades when they realised the plane was being stormed.

A large number of police, fire engines and some ambulances were seen racing towards the plane, as white smoke billowed from the cockpit.

Maltese Television said a large number of screaming passengers had been seen leaving the aircraft and running around.

The Maltese Health Ministry ordered all off-duty doctors, medical specialists and nurses to report to their hospitals immediately.

The hijackers took over the Egyptian plane with 86 passengers and 10 crew on Saturday after it left Athens on its way to Cairo. They forced it to land in Malta. In Washington, a U.S. spokesman said there appeared to have been some casualties during the attack, but he could give no details.

"We can confirm that the Egyptians have completed a rescue operation with the cooperation of the Maltese," spokesman Dan Lawler said. "We have no operational details."

Maltese police in Valletta also said the plane had been stormed and the hijack apparently ended.

"It is reported that there were a few shots and several casualties, but we have no specific information," Lawler said.

Earlier, a Maltese government spokesman said the hijackers, reported to number three or four, had thrown from the plane a dead body and seven wounded people with their hands tied behind their backs.

Commandos trained in anti-hijack operations flew in from Egypt earlier in the day.

France's ambassador to Malta, speaking by telephone to French radio from the control tower before the storming, said officials believed four people had died including an Egyptian guard shot in a gun battle.

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, clearly angry, said during a television interview earlier: "No one should give any quarter, no place to hide for these terrorists."

Mr. Mifsud said earlier the body of a woman in her 20s had been thrown into the tarmac. Another woman thrown from the plane was found to be alive with a bullet in her skull after she was pulled from beneath the aircraft, he said.

Egyptian Television interrupted its regular programmes to report the storming of the plane by Egyptian commandos. It said there were no casualties among the troops but did not say if any of the passengers were hurt.

Egyptian official sources said Cairo recently signed a series of agreements with Mediterranean countries allowing Egyptian commandos to deploy in the event of terrorist acts against it.

Witnesses at the airport said they heard a loud bang preceded by a flash which illuminated the area above the boeing at about 2020 local (1920 GMT).

(Continued on page 4)

King condemns hijacking

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein called Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday evening and expressed his strong condemnation of the hijack of the Egyptian aircraft. In the telephone call, the King said Jordan, out of its principled stand in fighting terrorism and terrorist crimes against civilians, would fully support the Egyptian government in whatever measures it deemed necessary for saving the civilian passengers and punishing the terrorists.

(Continued on page 4)

King and Assad expected to meet soon, Masri says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri was quoted on Sunday as saying His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafiz Al Assad would hold a summit meeting "before the end of next month."

Mr. Masri told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam in an interview that the existing good relations between Jordan and Iraq would not be affected by the Kingdom's rapprochement with Syria.

"We have strong ties with Iraq which cannot be shaken, and we would not allow our relations with one party to be at the expense of another," he told the paper.

Mr. Masri said the same Jordanian attitude applied to the Kingdom's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whose leadership has been at loggerheads with the Syrian government.

Mr. Masri said the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord was "not discussed, or broached in any way" during the recent reconciliation meeting between Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Abdul Raouf Al Kassab in Damascus.

The Iraqi defence minister was quoted as saying on Sunday that Syria has proposed "a direct merger" with Iraq to help overcome their longstanding rift.

General Adnan Khairallah, in an interview with the Paris-based Arabic-language Kol Al Arab weekly magazine, said Iraq preferred that "a brotherly relationship be established first" between the two Arab countries.

Excerpts from the interview were distributed here by the Gulf News Agency (See more details on page 2).

Iraq and Syria are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. Their rivalry was aggravated when the Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980, when Syria sided with Iran.

Saudi Arabia has been spearheading mediation efforts within the framework of the Arab League to heal rifts splitting Arab ranks and pave the way for hosting a regular pan-Arab summit conference, which has been delayed for three years.

The Saudis have been trying to mend fences between Syria and Iraq with a view to arranging an end to the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, heading a committee to clear the Arab political atmosphere, succeeded last month in arranging the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement.

Prince Abdullah also announced that Syrian and Iraqi security officers met recently to discuss a rapprochement between Damascus and Baghdad.

Gen. Khairallah confirmed the meeting and said Iraq supported any efforts aimed at bridging the political gap between Syria and Iraq.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday addresses a gathering at the Palace of Culture on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday (Petra photo)

Jaabari, Hamdallah, Akel and Faris elected to Lower House

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Wahid Al Jaabari, Farouq Hafez Al Hamdallah, Nicola Akel and Tahseen Al Faris were elected by the Lower House of Parliament as new deputies on Sunday to represent the West Bank constituencies of Hebron, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Nablus respectively.

Mr. Jaabari, 62, won the Hebron seat with an easy majority of 45 votes out of the 56 deputies present, and his nearest rival, Mr. Mohammad Nouredine Shuhadeh, secured eight votes.

The other contenders for the Hebron seat were Ahmad Al Shuwaili, Al Rifai, Mohammad Shammus Z'atari and Yahia Rabie Dkaid.

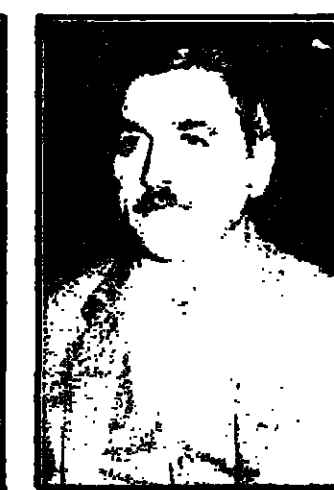
The elected Hebron deputy told the Jordan Times immediately after he won the seat that he would give priority to upgrade the status of the constituency he represents, which he said "is suffering from the Israeli oppression."

Born in Hebron, Mr. Jaabari completed his secondary education from the Hebron Secondary School. He served in the government and was assistant to the under-secretary of the Ministry of Communications before being appointed administrative governor in the cities of Madaba and Ramtha and of the occupied West Bank cities of Salfi and Jalkilah.

(Continued on page 3)



Wahid Al Jaabari



Farouq Hafez Al Hamdallah



Nicola Akel



Tahseen Al Faris

PLO leaders end Baghdad talks after putting off key decisions

By Lams K. Andoni
in Baghdad

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership has concluded five days of intense talks here without reaching a final decision vis-a-vis United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Palestinian officials said on Sunday.

The officials said that the PLO leadership decided, after consultations with the 75-member Palestine Central Council, to wait for further information on the results of the Nov. 19-21 Geneva summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the American position on Middle East peace efforts and the stands of Arab countries.

"There are many questions pertaining to the Geneva summit and the positions of key Arab countries that need to be answered before we can take a final decision on the different proposals and procedures for peace," said a senior PLO official on Sunday. "Furthermore, we do not feel pressed to make a final decision now," he added.

The official, who asked not to be named, defined several key questions to which the PLO will seek answers prior to reaching a final decision.

— Was there an agreement between Moscow and Washington on concerning an international conference on the Middle East?

— If there was such an agreement, the PLO needs to know of the proposed form of such a conference, what will be the role of the PLO in it and who will be the participants.

"And most important to us is to know whether any peace moves could lead to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," said the PLO official.

"So far we haven't seen any significant change in the U.S. or Israeli stand on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he added.

The official said the PLO believes that the next step in efforts to solve the Palestinian question could hinge on what have been agreed upon between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in Geneva.

"But we have not received details on the subject yet," he said.

After concluding the summit in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev told the press that he and Mr. Reagan touched upon regional problems in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. The Soviet leader also said that both parties agreed to "expand political consultations on regional issues... and to extend the area of action we could take mutually on regional matters."

The PLO leadership, particularly the Fateh Central Committee which held a long meeting on Saturday, is said to have discussed and analysed the joint American-Soviet statement and Mr. Gorbachev's press conference and statements. The leadership focused on Mr. Gorbachev's statements and remarks on regional issues, according to Palestinian sources.

The sources said that Mr. Gorbachev's statement implied that

there was some kind of an agreement between the two superpowers to "play a more effective role in settling the regional disputes..."

"Consequently, the future of peace efforts in the Middle East depends on the way both powers have decided to settle their differences in the area," the sources added.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and Middle Eastern Affairs, Richard Murphy said in Cairo on Saturday that the Soviet Union and the U.S. differed on two points regarding the Middle East peace process. These two are the issue of Palestinian representation and the form of the suggested international peace conference.

In fact, those two points have proved so far to be the main obstacles to proceeding with peace efforts in the Middle East and remain the major points of difference between the major parties involved. The U.S. insists that the PLO should accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as a precondition for recognising the organisation or accepting its inclusion or at least involvement in any peace negotiations. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said on Saturday that all parties concerned are waiting for the PLO's decision in Baghdad vis-a-vis 242 and 338.

But in Baghdad, the PLO does not seem pressed to give an immediate answer, which, if positive, would indicate a drastic shift in the organisation's strategy, before

The King criticised those "who chose to sow seeds of dissension among their Islamic Nation and those who exploited religion for achieving their own goals, and who, in the name of religion and Islam, have brought about continued bloodshed causing the death of thousands of Muslims in futile wars."

He said such people are ignoring Islamic teachings which call for cooperation and amity among Muslims and among faithful and are disobeying the will of God.

The King said Jordan has been fortunate to have a united family and a community that bases its principles on the tenets of Islam and religion and keen on cooperation and achieving justice for all.

The King concluded his address by praying to God to unite the Arabs and Muslims and help them regain their usurped holy places.

Also addressing the celebration was Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat. Mr. Khayyat said the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary reminds Muslims to unite their efforts and cooperate in doing good to all members of the society.

The celebration as attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed. Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jaseem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mhailan, senior officials and diplomats,

(Continued on page 4)

King: Jordan will never let down inhabitants of occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday vowed that Jordan would never forsake the cause of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and said the Kingdom would do all that it can to bolster their steadfastness and help them regain their rights and their homeland.

Addressing the inhabitants of the occupied territories in a major speech at a religious celebration marking the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary, the King said: "We will never let you down, and we continue to take pride in your firmness and historic steadfastness in your ancestors' homeland. This steadfastness provides us with the most important means for our joint struggle and the most effective weapon in our long and hard endeavours to bring about Arab solidarity and mobilisation of Arab potentials."

"On the Prophet Mohammad's birthday we all remember our brethren and the holy places in Jerusalem and all the martyrs of Islam who fell in defence of the Holy Land," the King said. "Jordan takes pride in the heroic struggle of the Arab people in Jerusalem and the Holy Land and their faith and determination to regain their legitimate rights." We pledge to pursue the national struggle for building our intrinsic strength, industry and internal unity based on Arab and Islamic principles to support your struggle until victory."

King Hussein told the audience, gathered at the Palace of Culture, that the Holy Land which produced the Prophet also served as a ground for the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali which linked Mecca with Jerusalem.

"The Great Arab Revolt was led by a Muslim from Jurash and, following in the footsteps of the Prophet Mohammad, he led his people to freedom and unity," the King added.

"Our ancestors have laid the way for us and we will follow in their footsteps. In coordination with Arab kings and heads of state and within a framework of Islamic principles and faith and in all our prayers and all endeavours on all fronts I will follow this path," the King pledged.

The King criticised those "who chose to sow seeds of dissension among their Islamic Nation and those who exploited religion for achieving their own goals, and who, in the name of religion and Islam, have brought about continued bloodshed causing the death of thousands of Muslims in futile wars."

He said such people are ignoring Islamic teachings which call for cooperation and amity among Muslims and among faithful and are disobeying the will of God.

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(Continued on page 4)

Lee: S. Korea will not arm warring Gulf states

Seoul denies selling weapons to Iran

KUWAIT (Agencies) — South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung said his country will not supply weapons to warring states and dismissed reports that it was arming Iran, the Kuwait News Agency reported Sunday.

"It is the (government's) unwavering policy ... not to supply arms to any country in armed conflict," he told the agency on a visit to Kuwait.

"The Republic of Korea has not supplied any arms whatsoever to Iran," he said, adding that reports to the contrary were "groundless." Iran has been at war with Iraq for the past five years.

Mr. Lee said his country had stepped up efforts to open its doors to foreign investors. "Most of (South) Korea's industry is now open to foreign investors," he said.

Mr. Lee also said his government had dismantled a series of curbs over the past year and last month introduced measures which significantly widened the scope for direct foreign investment.

Mr. Lee said Seoul attached great importance to its ties with all six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, adding that he saw scope for more joint ven-

tures with Gulf states.

The council groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Referring to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Lee expressed his government's support for the Palestinians' quest for an independent state of their own, according to KUNA.

Meanwhile the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa on Sunday deplored the division of Korea, expressing a hope for its "speedy reunification," Korean diplomats reported.

The ruler of Bahrain made his statement during a meeting here with Mr. Lee who arrived Saturday for political and economic cooperation talks with Bahraini officials.

Mr. Lee in turn affirmed that Seoul sought a dialogue with North Korea, stressing "preventing any hostilities (between

the two Koreas) was of paramount importance" to the South Korean government," a South Korean embassy officer here said.

He said that Mr. Lee complained to Sheikh Isa that North Korea was "still not cooperating" with South Korea's peace overtures.

Mr. Lee delivered a written message from South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan to the Emir. The diplomats described it as a goodwill message renewing an invitation to Sheikh Isa to visit Seoul.

The diplomats said the South Korean foreign minister expressed his country's hopes of an end to the 5-year-old war between Iraq and Iran as soon as possible.

The minister also informed the Bahrain ruler that Seoul was "well advanced with its preparations" to host the Asian Games in 1986 and the 1988 Olympics.

Mr. Lee was to spend two days here, on the last leg of a three-nation Gulf tour that took him to Oman and Kuwait.

The tour was aimed at strengthening Seoul's ties with the Gulf region where tens of thousands of Koreans are working on vast construction projects, ac-

ording to the diplomats.

They noted that the number of these workers has dropped from 100,000 two years ago to 70,000 this summer because of declining oil revenues in the Gulf states.

Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). All six states have relations with South Korea.

Trade statistics show that South Korea registered a \$1.7-billion deficit in the volume of its trade exchange with the GCC countries last year.

Exports of Korean goods to these countries were estimated at \$1.5 billion, with its imports amounting to \$3.2 billion during that year.

Korea's exports include iron and steel, cement, metals, textiles, electric and electronic appliances, tires and tubes, ships and foodstuffs. Its main imports from the GCC countries include crude oil and gas, petrochemical goods, aluminum and scrap iron.

Mr. Lee was to hold a session of political and economic cooperation talks later in the day with his Bahraini counterpart, Sheikh Mohammad bin Mubarak Al Khalifa.

Israelis confiscate arms from Palestinian camp

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli soldiers found weapons, ammunition and pamphlets with instructions on how to make bombs in a raid on a Palestinian refugee camp on the occupied West Bank, military sources said Sunday.

A large force of soldiers entered the Balata Refugee Camp outside the town of Nablus, about 60 kilometers north of Jerusalem, on Saturday morning, said the sources, who demanded anonymity in keeping with military regulations.

The soldiers declared a curfew through evening and searched houses, the sources said.

Among the arms found was an Israeli-made Galilee rifle, according to Israeli Army Radio. Knives, written material designed to incite and instructions for making bombs were also confiscated, the radio said.

Balata is the largest camp in the West Bank, housing some 15,000 refugees. In the past several months, it has served a focus for anti-Israeli acts, army radio said.

This is the second such search operation carried out by the army this month. The first was at the Palestinian village of Yata south of the West Bank town of Hebron.

Israel Radio reported that this is a new policy by which the army hopes to take the initiative against terrorists, confiscating weapons possessed illegally by West Bank Palestinians.

CAABU recommends UNRWA for Nobel Peace Prize

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) is recommending the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, according to a press release received in Amman.

In a letter to the Nobel Committee in Oslo, CAABU has stated that UNRWA's record conclusively proves the statement of its retiring Commissioner-General Mr. Olaf Rydbeck that UNRWA, now at a turning point in its 35 years history, is a cost-effective instrument in peace-keeping, the CAABU press release said.

The director of CAABU, Mr. David Watkins, stated: "In the most difficult circumstances, UNRWA has performed and continues to perform outstanding and exceptional service in relieving human suffering created through war as well as being an effective force for peace."

Waite leaves for hostage talks in U.S.

BEIRUT (AP) — Wearing a bullet-proof vest, Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, left Beirut Sunday for talks with U.S. officials on his mission to free kidnapped Americans in Lebanon.

Mr. Waite flew to Athens where he will make an overnight stopover before flying to New York Monday.

The burly, 6-foot Church of England troubleshooter, a white bullet-proof vest under his tan safari shirt, told reporters at Beirut airport he expected "to be back soon."

He said fierce street fighting in the Lebanese capital between rival militias that trapped him in a hotel for three days, "caused some delay, but we're moving forward."

Mr. Waite told a Thursday news conference amid gunfire in the streets outside his hotel that he has met twice with the kidnappers since Tuesday.

He said: "A good measure of mutual trust has been established and I am able to say that progress is being made... while I do not deny the very grave difficulties facing me with this problem, I do believe it can be resolved."

The fighting stalled his one-man mission to negotiate the release of American hostages held by Shi'ite fundamentalists of the Islamic Jihad, or Islamic Holy War, faction.

Mr. Waite had been scheduled to fly out Thursday after he reported he has had two further meetings with the kidnappers since Tuesday.

Mr. Waite drove to the airport

in a bullet-ridden sedan shot up in the fighting with a fast-moving convoy of journalists and television crews as sporadic gunfire cracked around the city.

A cease-fire called Saturday night by militia commanders appeared to be holding as the convoy sped past bullet-chewed buildings and burned-out cars in streets littered with debris.

As his mercedes approached the beachfront airport on Beirut's southern outskirts, Lebanese army soldiers fired in the air to stop a car approaching from another direction. But no shots were fired at Mr. Waite's convoy.

The bearded Waite joked with newsmen at the airport and called his dash through Beirut's streets an "invigorating experience."

He had been trapped in the Commodore Hotel with scores of newsmen for three days while Druze and Shi'ite militia fought savage street battles around the seven-story building.

Police said 65 people were killed and 278 wounded in the clashes, but Mr. Waite was not hurt.

At the airport, Mr. Waite shed his bullet-proof vest. He was escorted by his Middle East Airlines Boeing by soldiers of the Lebanese army's Shi'ite 6th Brigade.

He shook hands with the soldiers in combat fatigues before boarding the plane. At the top of the steps he gave a wave and yelled, "See you soon."

Mr. Waite has declined to say what he will discuss in New York. But he told the news conference that the kidnappers' demand has not changed.

They want the Kuwait gov-

ernment to release 17 comrades convicted in the emirate for bombing the U.S. and French embassies there in December, 1983.

Kuwait refuses.

Mr. Waite declined to elaborate on what the "grave difficulties" he faces are.

But Kuwait's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, was quoted Saturday as reiterating the emirate's long-standing refusal to free any of the men, three of whom have been sentenced to death.

Sheikh Sabah was quoted as saying in the weekly Al Sayyad magazine: "The Americans have nothing to do with the convicts who have been tried and sentenced fairly."

"We shall not succumb to blackmail because blackmail is futile. We're stronger than to be blackmailed."

Mr. Waite launched his mission on Nov. 13 after Archbishop Robert Runcie, spiritual head of the Church of England, received a letter from four of the six Americans missing in Lebanon who appealed for his intervention.

The four are Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press; the Rev. Lawrence Jenico, a Roman Catholic relief official; David Jacobsen, director of Beirut's American University Hospital; and Thomas Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut.

They have been held for between five and 10 months.

Mr. Waite has negotiated the release of Britons and Anglican missionaries in Iran and Libya since 1982.

4 Iraqis confess helping Iranians to plant bombs

BAGHDAD (R) — Four Iraqi youths have said on television they had helped Iranian agents carry out bomb attacks in Baghdad over the last three years that killed 35 people and wounded 335.

The four, aged between 20 and 30, said on Baghdad Television they were based in Syria and worked with a movement led by Arabic-speaking Iranians.

They were apparently referring to the outlawed Al-Da'wa (the call) Shi'ite party, which is based in Tehran and has been blamed for many suicide car bomb attacks on Iraqi government offices.

The four youths said they had tried to attack government buildings with timed rockets, but could not carry out the operations because of tight security. Two of them spoke of helping other agents carry out suicide car bomb attacks against government buildings in Baghdad.

The youths said all the explosives were supplied and fitted in cars by Syrian intelligence experts.

They spoke of driving a truck packed with 3,000 kilograms of TNT into Iraq last June but they said it stuck in sand near the border with Syria and they were forced to abandon it. At the time Iraq announced the discovery of the truck.

Salem Shalash, 27, a reserve soldier who deserted the army in 1981, said he crossed into Syria early in 1982 and was recruited by the Iranians.

He said he observed and reported on a suicide car bomb attack against the Iraqi News Agency building on Dec. 15, 1982.

Husam Ali Najem, 30, a high school teacher, said he accompanied two car bombs to their targets in April, 1983. One of them exploded in front of the Baghdad Radio and Television building and the other in front of a government building in the Alwita district of Baghdad.

Kheirallah: Iran plans 'human wave' offensive

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's defence minister said Sunday Iran was preparing to mount a massive "human wave" offensive in a bid to gain ground in the long-running Gulf war.

Gen. Adnan Kheirallah, defence minister and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said Iraq was braced for the expected onslaught.

"Iran is preparing to launch a new human wave offensive... The Iraqi forces are prepared to crush the offensive," he told the Paris-based magazine Kull El Arab in an interview to be published later this week.

Gen. Kheirallah said Iraqi troops were on alert in all sectors of the 1,180-kilometre front.

Western military analysts said last week Iraq had rushed tank reinforcements to one area after Baghdad received reports of Iranian troops concentrations there.

Iran, which has three times the manpower of Iraq, has previously sent fighters in massed "human wave" attacks to try to overrun Iraqi positions and suffered heavy casualties.

The war has shown signs of intensifying again in recent weeks, with Iraq stepping up attacks on Iran's Kharg Island oil-exporting terminal and industrial complexes.

Artillery duels have increased across the border and Iran said it had hit back at industrial targets and troop concentrations in Iraq's Misan province.

Iraq said two days ago it repulsed a battalion-size Iranian force on the central front.

Gen. Kheirallah warned Iran that any attack it launched on Iraqi civilian targets "would be retaliated in such a way that it would create a catastrophe for Tehran."

Jaruzelski to visit Tunisia

WARSAW (AP) — Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to Tunisia early next month at the invitation of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba the official Polish News Agency PAP has reported.

The announcement came one day after the government said Gen. Jaruzelski would travel to Libya and Algeria on a trip beginning before the end of November.

PAP said the Tunisian ambassador in Warsaw, Mohammad Heddi Mokaddem, handed Gen. Jaruzelski the Tunisian President's invitation on Saturday and that Gen. Jaruzelski accepted.

Gen. Jaruzelski is the Communist Party first secretary and the state president, as chairman of the Council of State.

Honduras to upgrade diplomatic relations with Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Honduras will establish a permanent embassy in Tel Aviv next month, becoming the 17th Latin American nation to have a full diplomatic mission in Israel, the Foreign Ministry announced Sunday.

Until now a Rome-based non-resident ambassador has represented Honduras in Israel. The upgrading of relations followed the visit here last August of Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111	BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	06:00 News 06:30 Empire of the Sun 06:45 Music Shop 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:10 Letterbox 07:15 Recording of the Week 08:00 News 08:30 A World in Edgways 09:00 World News 09:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:35 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 The Growing Pains of Adrian Mole 10:30 Pictures 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Good Books 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Pictorial 12:00 News Summary 12:15 Science in Action 12:30 Mainstream 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Development '85 13:30 Album 13:40 Radio News 14:15 Just a Minute 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 America at the Proms 16:00 Outlook 16:45 John Arl-Auld's Poetry Book 17:00 News Summary 17:15 A Word in Edgways 17:45 Wines of the Great Composers 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Images of Britain 18:30 Sex and Violence and Opera 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 Jazz Score 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 News 20:30 Kappa 21:30 Outlook 21:45 Pictorial 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 News Summary: Network U.K. 23:15 Sex and Violence and Opera 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News: The World Today 00:25 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Images of Britain
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00 Vivre au jour	
19:30 Jean Pinot. Medicin d'aujourd'hui	
19:30 News in French	
19:30 Magazine Sport	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Documentary	
21:00 Bergscaen	
22:00 News in English	
22:15 Benjamin Franklin	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsweek	
07:45 Morning Show	
10:00 News Summary	
10:05 Pop Session	
12:00 News Summary	
12:05 Pop Session Cont.	
13:00 News Summary	
13:05 Pop Session Cont.	
13:30 News Bulletin	
14:10 Instrumentals	
14:15 Over a Cup of Tea	
15:00 Concert Hour	
16:00 News Summary	
16:05 Instrumentals	
16:30 Old Favourites	
17:00 The 15th Century A.E.	
17:30 Pop Session	
18:00 News Summary	
18:05 Sports Round-up	
18:15 Special Feature	
19:30 Newsweek	
20:30 Date with a Star	
20:30 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:05 Evening Show Cont.	
21:05 News Summary	
21:30 Evening Show Cont.	
22:00 News Summary	
22:05 Evening Show Cont.	
23:00 Close down	

VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12210 KHz	06:00 News 06:30 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:30 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning/News Summary 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:15 Good Books 17:30 Special English News 18:00 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:30 News 19:30 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:15 Good Books 21:30 USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:15 Music/USA 22:30 News 23:10 World Report
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

- * An exhibition of paintings by Said Haddadin at the Spanish Cultural Centre (until Nov. 25)
- * An exhibition of oil paintings by Spanish artist J. Soler at Alia Art Gallery, Jabal Amman. 1st Circle (until Dec. 2)
- * A Czech photo exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 25)
- * A painting exhibition by the 19th Century Orientalists at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 28)
- * Contemporary Egyptian art at Jordan National Museum (until Dec. 10)
- * Photographs exhibition entitled "Cathoskovskia '85 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM WEEK

- * A Czechoslovakian film week daily at 7.00. Last Friday at 4.30 p.m. until 7.00. Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 25)

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7
American Centre Tel. 644371
American Centre Library Tel. 611520
British Council 636147/8
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 634049
Turkish Cultural Centre 630777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth Centre 6678116
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ufa' (Ghord Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.

4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustazah, Jabal Luweibdi. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. Tel. 630185.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.
Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.
Lobby Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweibdi. 677440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali. 623541.
St. Elias Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman. 678906.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 775261.
St. Ignace Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh. 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Stameinat, 677534
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman. 5th Circle. (Rev. N. Saur). Tel. 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:47	Fajr
06:12	(Sunrise)
11:22	Dhuhr
16:30	Asr
16:30	Maghrib
17:58	Isha

King sponsors flight school for handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein will endow six International Air Tattoo Flying Scholarships, which will provide British flight training for six handicapped persons annually, according to an announcement here Sunday.

The donation will go to the British Aerobatic Society which has been offering training to handicapped persons in memory of Sir Douglas Bader, who became a Second World War flying ace despite losing his legs in a pre-war plane crash, and later organised training courses for the handicapped between 1976 and 1982.

Physically-handicapped candidates aged between 18 and 40 normally undergo a six-week training course and are awarded licences for flying private planes.

Candidates for the programme will be called in April of next year for interviews and medical tests, the announcement said. A total of 12 handicapped persons have already successfully completed the training programme. An annual aerobatic show is normally held in the British city of Fairford once every two years, and the event serves as an occasion for raising contributions for the handicapped.

Princess Basma opens centres in Mafrag, Za'tari

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma opened two community centres at Mafrag and Za'tari on Sunday. In speeches on the occasion Princess Basma said that the centres were set up to offer services to local communities and spread social and economic awareness among the rural society.

Princess Basma, who is president of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Fund, said that the fund will

continue to extend support and financial help for all efforts aimed at benefiting local communities and raising their living standards.

Princess Basma inspected the two new centres and was briefed on their services. The two centres contain units for vocational training, a health unit and a kindergarten. Both centres will provide programmes for children's welfare and train local housewives in useful handicrafts.

Jordan' Romania discuss bilateral trade promotion

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Romania opened talks Sunday on ways of promoting economic and trade relations between the two countries. The talks were conducted by visiting Romanian Minister of Planning Ion Constantinescu and Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher.

At the meeting Dr. Muasher emphasised the importance of Romanian implementation of bilateral agreements, especially those that provide for Romanian purchases of Jordanian phosphates, potash, and other Jordanian national products.

AUB Alumni club to host a 'Save the AUB' meeting

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni Club in Jordan will hold a conference on December 13 at the Intercontinental Hotel entitled "Save the AUB" to discuss ways to solve the AUB's financial problems.

Representatives from countries with substantial numbers of AUB graduates have been invited to attend. Many of the 60 participants are in influential positions as ministers, Royal family members, heads of big corporations and director generals from the Gulf region, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Greece, and Great Britain. For one day they will discuss ways to combat the severe financial situation at the AUB.

The conference hopes to formulate steering groups in all the cities where there are a large number of AUB graduates. The aim is to establish an AUB foundation to collect money and then create an endowment, said Mr.

George Tawal, the chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the AUB Alumni Club in Jordan. The return on the investments will be sent to the AUB so that there will be a continuous flow of money to the university, he said.

The conference will be managed and run by the AUB Alumni Club in Jordan, according to Mrs. Leila Sharaf and Mr. Ali Ghadour. All AUB graduates in Jordan are invited to attend. The conference has been organised in cooperation with the AUB Alumni Association in Beirut.

The AUB has recently been facing severe financial difficulties. The university depends on donations from graduates, the U.S. Congress, and New York State to cover its deficit. The latter two unfortunately have ceased due to the political crisis in Lebanon. The main goal of the conference is to convince everyone to contribute, regardless of the amount. The rescue effort has become a matter of pride, said Mr. Tawal. "We want to prove to the Americans that we care about our university."



The Lower House of Parliament in session on Sunday (Petra photo)

Lower House elects 4 deputies

(Continued from page 1)

Thanking the deputies who have voted for him, he said: "I hope we will be able to cooperate with each other." Mr. Jaabari is married with six children. He is now a businessman.

The context for Tulkarm seat had to undergo two rounds of voting as one of the nine contestants managed to get the minimum of 31 votes in the first round.

In the first round, Mr. Hamdallah secured 20 votes, Mr. Bassem Kamal 12, Mr. Mohammad Al Jaussi 10, Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Shurub three, Mr. Jamil Abdul Razzak Al Jallad one, Mr. Youssef Al Khraishah three, Mr. Ghazi Al Jaussi three, Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Al Hannoun two and Mr. Adel Al Hajj Jassem two.

In the second round of voting, Mr. Hamdallah won 31 votes while his nearest rival, Mr. Kamal, secured 25 votes.

Mr. Hamdallah, a resident of Tulkarm, is a farmer. He completed his secondary education at the Tulkarm High School. Later he joined the Royal Military Academy from where he graduated in 1965. He served at the academy as instructor until 1971.

Mr. Hamdallah, 43, said: "Political and occupied territories affairs will get priority in my service to the nation." He is married and has three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Akel, at 33, the youngest among all House deputies, secured the Ramallah seat with 33 votes. His nearest opponent, Mr. Nadim Al Zaru, secured 20 votes while Mr. Nadim Salah could get only two votes. One vote was declared null and void.

Mr. Akel said he will give priority to politics during his service as deputy. "My supporters elected me on a political basis," he told the Jordan Times without elaborating.

Mr. Akel, who currently owns an agricultural consultancy establishment in Amman and Ramallah, obtained a degree in agricultural engineering from the American University of Beirut (AUB). Later he obtained another degree in agricultural food production from the University of Jordan and served the Jordan Valley Authority for one year until 1980.

Mr. Faris, 48, won the Nablus seat with 39 votes after two rounds of votes, while his rival, Sa'id Ahmad Mohammad, secured 16 votes.

The first round of voting for the Nablus seat was divided over four nominees; Mr. Faris (27), Mr. Mohammad (14), Mr. Jaafar Tukan (11) and Mr. Fadel Majed Al Arssan (four). Three other

candidates — Mr. Hamed Ahmad Salabat, Mr. Omar Rustum and Mr. Youssef Al Hussein — did not get any votes.

Mr. Faris was born in Talouzah, Nablus, and graduated from Iraq's Al Musel University with a degree in forestry. Later he received two diplomas — one in agricultural engineering from Al Musel University and the other in regional forestry from the Aleppo Regional Forestry Institute.

Mr. Faris, who worked as director of the West Bank Forestry Department for 30 years, serves as president of the Nablus Agricultural Cooperative Societies since 1980.

Boosting Nablus's agricultural marketing would get priority in his service as deputy, he said.

"I have always used my time to reinforce Nablus's steadfast economy through marketing the governorate's agricultural crops inside the occupied West Bank as well as the East Bank," he wrote in his resume.

Deputies Farah Abu Jabr, Abdul Baqi Gammo and Ribhi Mustapha supervised Sunday's secret balloting.

The election session was presided over by Speaker Akel Al Fayed and attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, cabinet members and hundreds of nominees' supporters, friends and family members.

His Majesty King Hussein, who suspended Parliament in 1974 — seven years after Israel occupied the West Bank — reconvened it in January 1984.

In a short session after it was reconvened last year, Parliament amended the constitution to allow

the 30 deputies from the East Bank to be directly elected by Jordanian citizens. Fifteen deputies from the West Bank seat could be elected by the 30 elected East Bank deputies and the new body of 45 East and West Bank deputies could elect the remaining 15 deputies.

West Bank deputies have to be chosen by the House because elections cannot be held in the West Bank due to the Israeli occupation.

At the outset of Sunday's session, the House referred a number of draft laws of the House's financial, legal and administrative committees.

The following four laws were referred to the House Legal Committee: 1985 Salt Municipality Court draft law, a 1985 amendment to the Pharmacist's profession law, a 1985 amendment to the concessions and inventions law and a 1985 amendment to the military service law.

A draft law to approve a World Bank loan agreement with the Urban Development Department (UDD) was referred to the Financial Committee.

A suggestion from Deputy Ali Abu El Fayed to give the Aqaba Passport Department total administrative freedom and another request from Deputy Nazih Ammarin to revive the idea of building a new government hospital and to establish a nursing college in Karak governorate were referred to the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Ammarin also urged the government and the Ministry of Public Works to reconstruct some of Karak's major and side roads, which, he said, were "in a terrible and neglected condition."

Amal-PSP fighting continues

(Continued from page 1)

But west Beirut, with a population of about 500,000, was again paralysed as residents crowded in shelters, leaving the rubble-strewn streets to the battling militiamen.

A Reuters photographer saw a man shot dead when a joint patrol of 12-vehicles, bristling with big guns, fought for 10 minutes with PSP and Amal fighters who refused to withdraw.

Fire in a multi-storey building raged out of control near the state television's west Beirut studios after militiamen clashed with anti-tank grenades and machine-

guns. Fighting began on Wednesday when the PSP tore national flags from the studios and clashed with military guards.

Amal men reacted angrily the following day as the PSP went on to remove the red, green and white flags put up to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of Lebanon's independence.

The Druze-led party, formally allied to Amal against rightist forces in the civil war, says the flag is a symbol of a Christian-dominated state created by Western colonialism.

Both militias receive arms from Syria.

Jordan celebrates the Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and other Arab and Islamic nations celebrate the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary today. Religious ceremonies were held in mosques around the country on the eve of the feast and will continue Monday.

King happiness and the Arab and Islamic people further progress and prosperity.

Among those sending telegrams were Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akel Al Fayed, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Islamic Chief Justice Mohammad Mheilan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, and the directors of public security, intelligence and civil defence.

The main religious celebration will take place at Al Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman where the key religious leaders will preach to the congregation about the anniversary and the life of the Prophet. The celebration is organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, which also organised Sunday's celebration at the Palace of Culture.

Speaking on the occasion to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Sheikh Mohammad Shaqra, director of Al Haram Al Sharif department at the Ministry of Awqaf, spoke about the life of the Prophet, and called on Muslims to follow in his footsteps and cooperate in doing good to others.

On the occasion, all government departments and public institutions will be closed on Monday and so will bars, nightclubs and liquor stores.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will organise processions in the streets of major cities with scouts carrying posters and flags, and other decorative

signs. On the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary His Majesty King Hussein received cables of good wishes from senior government officials, representatives of public and private organisations, trade unions, and other public sectors. In their cables they wished the

Haj Hassan opens vocational training centre in Marka

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan Saturday officially opened the first ever separate vocational training centre in Marka.

The minister then toured the various sections of the JD-400,000 centre and inspected the equipment and machinery available at the centre and the methods of training. The centre's equipment was donated by the European Com-

munity (EC). Mr. Haj Hassan was briefed by the centre's director Kalthoum Fitimi and instructors on the centre's programmes and curricula.

The centre provides three year courses on various trades, including radio and television repairs, sewing, typing, office practice, and child care.

The centre will provide a trained labour force for the Jordanian labour market.

California state senator ends visit here

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Tom Hayden, a state senator from California, has ended a four-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Her Majesty Queen Noor and a number of senior officials and academicians.

Mr. Hayden's visit was arranged by the Washington-based Jordan Society upon his own initiative. He left for the West Bank and Israel on Sunday and was expected to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on the same day.

The California politician, who was elected in 1980 and now chairs the Higher Education Committee of the California Senate, is married to actress Jane Fonda and is a well known peace activist in his own right. He gained a world-wide reputation as an anti-war activist during the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, but failed to win a seat for the U.S. Senate after the war ended.

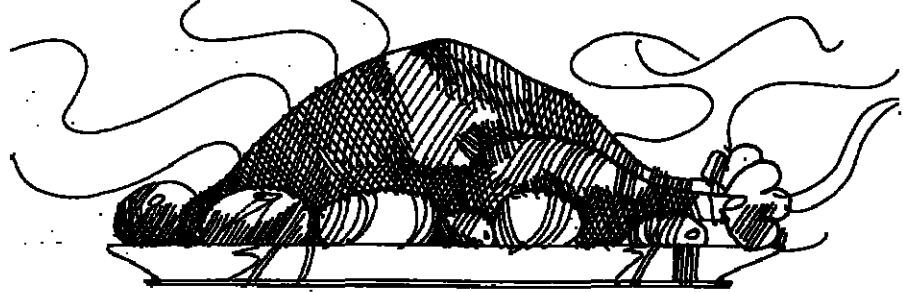
His visit here was his first ever to Jordan, although he had been to Israel previously. His wife also visited Israel before, but had never visited Jordan.

Mr. Hayden refused to be interviewed by the press during his stay in Amman, but he is reported to have been impressed by the Kingdom's development, its political moderation and social standards.



California state senator Tom Hayden with his wife Jane Fonda and their two children Troy and Vanessa

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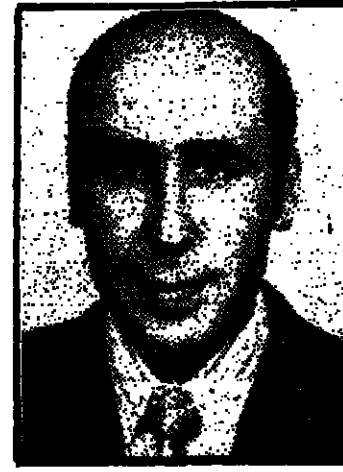
- Cash withdrawals, cash deposits, cheque deposits as well as other services.
- Automated teller services are available 24 hours daily and during holidays, in Shmeisani and Bayadir Wadi El Seer branches. Internal service is available during morning and afternoon regular working hours at the Amman branch.
- In future the services will be offered at other Arab Bank branches.
- The services are at the disposal of the customers of all our branches in Jordan.
- In order to benefit from the automated teller services and for further information, refer to any of our branches in Jordan.




Alex Odeh — Victim of Zionist terrorism in the U.S.

At 9 a.m. on Oct. 11 a booby-trap bomb exploded at the Santa Ana, California office of the Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). ADC West Coast Director Alex Odeh was killed in the terrorist act, and a subsequent probe by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) implicated

the Jewish Defence League in the masterminding of the murder. The following articles that appeared in four U.S. newspapers during October and early November shed some light on the American response to Mr. Odeh's killing:



Alex Odeh

The U.S. Israel, not the U.S. has held 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs under repressive military occupation for 18 years, inviting violent reprisals.

Nevertheless, I see evidence that we are being drawn into this conflict. Apparently without warning, we force the landing of an Egyptian aircraft. We publicly castigate a NATO ally, Italy, and its neighbour, Yugoslavia, for failing to accept our official contention that Mohammad Abbas is a criminal.

If we were at war with Palestinians, these acts would be understandable. We seem to be caught up in a wartime mentality. We must shed this mood before it is too late. The best way is to correct our one-sided response to terrorism — The Christian Science Monitor.

Paul Findley, a congressman from Illinois from 1961 to 1982, served on the advisory board of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Victims of terror

By Philip Geyelin

"It ought to go without saying that the murder of Alex Odeh was as heinous as that of Leon Klinghoffer..." — From the "Notebook" section of The New Republic

TWO tales of terror against American citizens — one a Jew, the other a Palestinian Arab born to Catholic parents on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Two equally heinous crimes — "It ought to go without saying." And yet The New Republic saw a need to say it. The point is that, with some notable exceptions, nobody had.

Why? Part of it has to do with the drama of the shipjacking. The slaying of Klinghoffer also fits a familiar pattern: Violence in far-off places directed against Americans caught up in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Odeh's murder, on the other hand, had the look of an isolated incident, an "assassination" carried out by a lone crazy, inflamed by Odeh's sympathy with the Palestinian cause. But talks with representatives of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and others in the Santa Ana area suggest there is a "Terror Double Standard." As The New Republic captured its comment.

Odeh, the ADC West Coast regional director, might not have been chosen at random for killing, as Klinghoffer was. But he was no less a random victim. Only by sheer chance was killed by a bomb, which, according to preliminary findings by authorities, was triggered by a fishing line attached to his office's front door: It was not Odeh's habit to be the first to arrive in the morning.

For the past two months the

responsibility for opening up the office at an early hour had fallen to a staff member, Hind Baki, who was born in Syria, immigrated to the United States nine years ago, and became a naturalized citizen in June. Only an earlier-than-usual 9 a.m. appointment brought Odeh to the booby-trapped office door on the morning of Oct. 11 instead of Baki.

Thus do the circumstances undercut another theory: That Odeh had been singled out for killing as retaliation for a televised interview the night before in which he called for greater recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its chairman, Yasser Arafat. He had apparently denounced the Achille Lauro hijacking in particular and terrorism in general in a segment that was not broadcast.

In any case, there is evidence that ADC was the target and intimidation the aim. A bomb was removed last summer from ADC's Boston office. Hind Baki tells of a rash of bomb threats against the following: The Santa Ana ADC office even after Odeh's death; the church where Odeh's funeral was held; the Arab Community Centre in Los Angeles, the Islamic Centre of Southern California. The ADC is a respectable organization, headed by a former U.S. senator, James Abourezk of South Dakota, and dedicated to improving public understanding of American interests in the Middle East, as ADC sees them.

That sort of thing can happen in Santa Ana, Calif., as well as on an Italian cruise ship in the Mediterranean is answer enough to those who would wish away the "Mideast problem with 'benign neglect'" — The Washington Post.

No to domestic terrorism

THE United States — which has taken an increasingly strong stand against terrorism abroad, as evident in U.S. handling of the Achille Lauro affair — cannot under any circumstances tolerate terrorist incidents at home, within its own borders.

We are referring to the killing recently of Alex Odeh, a regional director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. Mr. Odeh was slain when a bomb, detonated as he was opening the door to his office in Santa Ana, Calif. This was the second time in recent months that "the Arab-American group has been targeted for bombing. On Aug. 16 a pipe-bomb was found outside the group's offices in West Roxbury, Mass., a Boston neighbourhood. A police officer was injured when the bomb exploded as he sought to disarm it.

Mr. Odeh, a college instructor and family man with young children, was given to writing poetry

— and seeking to build bridges of understanding between Arab-Americans and other Americans, including members of the American Jewish community. American Jewish organisations have joined Arab-American groups and the White House in condemning the bombing. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, for example, said that the bombing was an act of "domestic terrorism which cannot be tolerated."

The night before his killing, Mr. Odeh was interviewed on television, in which he had spoken out in favour of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Whether the bombing was directly aimed at Mr. Odeh, or at the offices of the Arab-American group, it is essential that the perpetrator, or perpetrators, be brought to justice — The Christian Science Monitor.

PLO ends Baghdad talks

(Continued from page 1)

making sure that it would be able to play a "direct and major role in any future peace negotiations and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians would be restored as a result of such peace talks."

"There have been no important developments lately that would press us to give such a final and immediate answer," a PLO official said.

The PLO, however, has not changed its public position that 242 does not provide a solution for the problem of the Palestinian people because it denies their right to statehood and to self-determination since it refers to the Palestinians as refugees. But, according to PLO officials here, the main focus of the discussions of the Palestinian meetings in Baghdad was on how to ensure a formula which can guarantee the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Central Council, which constitutes a link between the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council, was expected to issue a statement late Sunday night or Monday morning.

The statement, however, is expected to be general and not touch upon Resolutions 242 and 338. The council does not have the authority to accept such resolutions. The approval of the Palestine National Council has to follow even if the PLO Executive Committee decides to accept the two resolutions. Moreover, the Central Council can only make recommendations and not decisions.

Reports by international news agencies over the weekend spoke of a statement issued by the Baghdad meeting. The statement, according to the reports, reiterated the PLO's rejection of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. But the source said on Saturday: "The PLO leadership is totally unaware of any such statement."

The AP and Reuters add from London: PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said on Sunday it was unfair to insist that the PLO should re-

cognise U.N. Resolutions asserting Israel's right to exist as a condition for negotiations.

In an interview on British Commercial Television, Mr. Arafat said Washington had been willing to talk to his organisation when it needed PLO assistance.

"There were official contacts on a high level with me personally" over the evacuation of civilians from Beirut during the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon, he said.

"And now they don't want to speak with us, which is unfair," Mr. Arafat told a panel on Channel Four's "Face the Press."

"Now they want us to recognise 242. Nothing is mentioned in 242 about Palestinians," Mr. Arafat said.

Instead, he said, international pressure should be exerted on Israel to negotiate with the PLO as the legitimate spokesmen of the Palestinian people: "Why not ask the invaders to deal with the victims?" he said.

Mr. Arafat also admitted that despite his undertaking to halt guerrilla attacks outside Israeli-occupied territory, he could not control all the factions operating under the PLO umbrella.

Asked whether he was fully in control of all Palestinians under arms, he replied: "No government can declare that they control all their people," and mentioned Italy, Japan and West Germany as countries which had problems with extremist groups.

But he played down the effect of the split in the PLO.

Asked whether his pledge to halt guerrilla attacks meant a fundamental change of policy, he said: "We can consider it so."

He said the PLO had opted for restraint despite "official Israeli terrorism..." and this American administration's involvement in the Middle East alongside Israel.

He said he was willing to participate in an international peace conference on the Middle East which would include the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all the parties involved. "Including Israel?" Mr. Arafat was asked, and replied: "Of course. I don't deal with ghosts."

Bloody scene once again

ONCE again, the Middle East air and landscape are bloodied with terrorist crimes. This time an Egyptian aircraft has been hijacked by a group of gunmen whose real identity and motives have not yet been established, and acts of murder have taken place on board the hijacked jet. How many more bloody scenes of this nature the world will have to witness and endure, how many more victims will have to be counted and what measures will be able to prevent these shameful and cowardly acts in the future, nobody can tell. One thing remains clear, however, and that is terrorism and terrorists will not further any good cause through their acts; they will only cause more suffering and more hatred for themselves and their groups as well as among all peoples of the earth.

Reports say the hijackers of the Egyptian jet belong to an Egyptian revolutionary group hitherto unknown except for claiming responsibility for killing an Israeli diplomat in Cairo a few months ago. Assuming these initial reports are correct, a question remains on what these people hope to achieve from their crime against their country and countrymen. Surely they must have known that Cairo would not give in to their demands, whatever they may be, and especially after the murder of seven people on board the aircraft. So was it just the embarrassment of the Egyptian government that they had sought? Or is it to prove to the world that Athens airport was still lacking in security?

There can be no satisfactory answers to these and many other questions on this latest act of crime against civilians and civilian aircraft. But, as His Majesty the King told President Mubarak in a telephone call last night, our position on acts of terrorism is principled and clear. Jordan strongly condemns these acts and their perpetrators, no matter who they are and what they stand for and regardless of the cost.

President Mubarak will be fully supported and justified in whatever measures his government takes to bring the hijack drama to a speedy end and save the lives of the passengers.

For their part the hijackers cannot escape justice and have to be punished for their heinous crime.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Improving Arab ties

THE JORDANIAN-North Yemeni communique issued at the end of King Hussein's visit to Sana'a emphasised the two countries' total agreement on means of bolstering national efforts and pursuing endeavours to solve Arab issues and end differences and disputes among Arab states. The communique also reiterated the determination of both countries to support Iraq in its efforts to defend the Arab nation. King Hussein and President Ali Abdullah Saleh stressed the need for an international conference on the Middle East so that a just and durable peace can be achieved. The two leaders voiced their support for the Palestinian people and their continued endeavours on all levels to help this people to establish their rights in their own homeland, and also condemned Israel's continued aggression on Lebanon. The communique was comprehensive and covered all issues of concern to the two countries. It also expressed satisfaction with the bilateral ties and agreed to set up a joint committee to follow up matters of cooperation between them. King Hussein voiced admiration at North Yemen's achievements in various fields and wished that country further progress and prosperity.

Al Dustour: The Lebanese war

THE ON-going fighting in Beirut these days is a strong reminder that the differences among the warring factions of Lebanon have not been settled. The past 10 years of civil strife have not been enough for settling issues and reconciling parties and political groups. Although the major parties have come to agreement on most points, pending the signing of the Damascus accord, it seems there are elements within these groups which are not satisfied at all with the looming peace and reconciliation that would end the war for good. The renewal of fighting in Beirut reflects the need for behind-the-scenes discussions and contacts before the signing of the Damascus documents. Elements that trigger such factional fighting now and then have a clear interest in maintaining the present state of affairs in Lebanon, a divided and ruined nation, and so they tend to do everything in their power to perpetuate such a situation which favours their own self interests. As we follow the news about such crazy war we can only hope that the wise among the Lebanese would intensify their efforts to bring about reconciliation and peace to Lebanon, and end the sufferings of many people.

Sawt Al Shaab: An exemplary relationship

RELATIONS BETWEEN Jordan and North Yemen are exemplary and should be copied by other Arab states. These relations are based on mutual respect and growing bilateral cooperation in economic, industrial, educational and cultural fields. King Hussein's visit to North Yemen came to crown the success of this prospering relationship, in a bid to lead further support for reestablishing solidarity among Arab countries. North Yemen's support for Jordan's endeavours to help find a durable and just peace in the Middle East reflects this country's successes in building constructive and beneficial relations with other Arab states. Both countries are in agreement on all points discussed at the meeting between King Hussein and President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The solution of the Palestine problem, both leaders declared, should come about through an international conference, that would group all concerned parties. The two sides were in total agreement on Lebanon, Palestine, the Gulf war and on ending differences among Arab countries which can pave the way for a strong and unified Arab nation, capable of confronting all challenges and common dangers.

The Alex Odeh case

By Paul Findley

ALEX Odeh died a few days ago in southern California, murdered by a terrorist. You probably haven't heard his name until now, unless, by chance, you caught a mention of his violent death in newspaper headlines.

He was a scholar, the father of three young daughters, who loved to write poetry. He earned his living by serving, at modest pay, as regional director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, a Washington-based group that seeks to eliminate anti-Arab stereotypes in America and to promote goodwill between the United States and Arab peoples.

I first met Alex two months ago during a West Coast schedule promoting my new book on Israel's lobby. He served twice as my escort. While driving me to various events, he expressed his ambitions for his young family, his pride at having Arab ancestry, his hope that his work could create harmony between Arab-Americans and their neighbours, and his dream that the Arabs called Palestinians may someday have their own homeland and be

able to live at peace with Israel.

The night before his death, Mr. Odeh appeared on Los Angeles television, commenting on the events surrounding the hijacking of the cruise ship in the far-off Mediterranean. PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, working with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, had secured the custody of the four terrorists responsible and the safety of the cruise ship and the people aboard, except for one passenger, U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer, who was killed during the affair. Odeh was asked to comment on the hijacking in Sicily of an Egyptian civilian airliner that had intended to transport the four terrorists to Tunisia.

In mid terms, Odeh denied that Mr. Arafat was responsible for the hijacking, saying, "as far as I know, Arafat did an excellent job and we commend Arafat for his positive role in solving this issue." He identified Arafat as a "man of peace." He expressed regret that the U.S. action had kept the terrorists from being taken to Tunisia for trial by PLO authorities.

The next morning a bomb exploded when Odeh opened the door to his office. Odeh was mur-

dered just as surely as Mr. Klinghoffer. I write these words for two reasons: First, because I knew Odeh as a fine human being, but more important, because his death and the indifferent public reaction to it a symptoms of a dangerous atmosphere, that is spreading in the country. A month before, a Boston policeman was seriously injured disarming a bomb delivered to the door of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in that city. The episode, too, was little noted.

The media are saturated with reports that almost invariably link the word terrorist with Palestinian or Arab. Unwittingly or not, the public activities of our government and the manner in which the media are covering the news leaves the utterly unjustified impression that all terrorists are Arabs and that all Arabs are terrorists. A few of them are. The rest are not. Some Israelis are terrorists, most are not.

The mood that is being created is reminiscent of the stereotypes created in wartime against people of Japanese ancestry. We should remind ourselves that Israel is the nation at war with Arab states, not

and Middle East history at California colleges. He was a member of an academic senate and the Los Angeles County Human Rights Commission.

Odeh jealously guarded the too-little time he had for his wife, Norma, and his three daughters, Helena, 7; Samia, 5; and Susan, 2. Friends said the family particularly enjoyed the parks near their Orange County home. Odeh apparently earned a modest salary and carried no life insurance. His death leaves his wife and daughters with very little.

Leon Klinghoffer and Alex Odeh, both Americans, one of Palestinian heritage, one of Jewish, both victims of the terrible violence that dominates the Middle East. Noha Ismail is right: Americans should be outraged at both deaths; they should mourn both victims — Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

The other Tragedy

The killing of a 69-year-old tourist abroad the Achille Lauro is tragic indeed. But so is the brutal bombardment of defenseless Palestinians in Tunisia, which killed 70 people. And so is the cowardly bombing of the regional office of the American-Arab Anti-

Discrimination Committee in Santa Ana, Calif., which took the life of Alex Odeh, an innocent Palestinian-American who tried to do his best by peacefully debating the Middle East issue.

But, alas, we hear no shouts of outrage or indignation over the shedding of Palestinian blood. We are led to conclude that Palestinian blood is cheap, and that is the rankest form of racism.

If President Reagan really means what he says about seeking out terrorists wherever they are hiding, I suggest he begin here at home. As a Palestinian-American, I am alarmed at the racist atmosphere being deliberately created in this country. For the first time in my life I feel truly threatened and vulnerable.

Any country whose leaders play down every act of terrorism by Israel and radical Jewish-American organisations is a society whose institutions have gone awry. Any society whose media present such a biased view in support of Israel, and whose members show such callous insensitivity to Americans of Arab descent, is tragically misinformed. — Noha Ismail, Minnesota, coordinator, American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, Eden Prairie.

Commandos storm hijacked airliner

(Continued from page 1)

A Reuters correspondent who travelled round the airport perimeter at 2030 local said dozens of vehicles with blue flashing lights were circling the aircraft and white smoke surrounded the cockpit area.

All roads to a local hospital were barred to normal traffic, and witnesses said several ambulances were seen heading towards it.

Egypt, suspicious of a Libyan role in the hijacking, moved troops towards the Libyan border on Sunday.

Security sources, who refused to be identified, told the AP the Egyptian army was rushing troops and equipment "of all kinds" towards the Libyan border some 700 kilometres west of the capital.

Other sources said convoys were moving along desert highways towards Mersa Matruh, a staging area on the Mediterranean coast some 490 kilometres north-west of Cairo.

Northbound lanes of the Cairo-Alexandria highway as well as some roads south of the capital were also closed to civilian traffic to allow convoys to move freely, the sources added.

Southbound lanes of the road between Alexandria and Cairo remained open, the sources said. Cairo Radio announced portions of the highway would be closed for "technical reasons." The highway is often used to move troops from garrisons south of Cairo.

Security sources were quoted as saying by the AP that they believed the hijackers were linked to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Egypt's archival neighbour.

Egyptian officials have accused Libya of numerous sabotage plots, including the June 1984 mining of the Red Sea, a planned air attack

on Egypt's Aswan Dam and an attempt to blow up the U.S. embassy in Cairo this year.

Libya has denied the charges. Earlier this month, Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdy said Egyptian agents had arrested four Libyan agents plotting to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Halim Bakouh, who was said to have been the target of an assassination attempt last year which was also foiled.

In November 1984, Tripoli Radio claimed Libyan agents had executed Mr. Bakouh, who has lived here since 1979. The next day, however, Mr. Bakouh appeared at a Cairo press conference and claimed Egyptian agents had used faked photographs to convince the Libyans the assassination had been carried out.

Two Britons and two Maltese were arrested in the plot, which Mr. Rushdy said was directed by the Libyan embassy in Malta. The four were later released and deported without charge.

Following the earlier attempt on Mr. Bakouh, Egypt massed troops on the Libyan border after receiving an intelligence report that Libya planned to hijack an Egyptian plane in retaliation for the foiled murder plot, diplomatic sources were quoted as saying by the AP.

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said there should be no deals with the hijackers of the airliner.

"No-one should give any quarter, no place to hide for these terrorists," an obviously angry Shultz said during a television interview.

He said he rejected the idea that firm action against hijackers only invited further violent actions.

"The way to get after these people is to get after them with both barrels," Mr. Shultz said.

State Department spokesman Dan Lawler hinted that U.S. forces could be available if needed to end the drama.

"We are prepared to offer all appropriate assistance to the governments of Egypt and Malta to bring the hijacking to an end and the hijackers to justice," he told Reuters.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said in a separate television interview that there had been no movement of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which is based in the Mediterranean.

Radio Malta reporter Paul Azzopardi told the AP that the hijackers were insisting on getting fuel from the authorities, but "so far, the local government is holding fast. The government wants the hostages to be released," Azzopardi said two of the reported deaths apparently occurred during a shootout between hijackers and Egyptian security agents on the plane.

Aviation sources told Reuters there were three Americans, two Israeli women and a Canadian woman with her child among those on board the plane when it took off.

The Americans were named on a flight list as Rogheh Karmi, Baker and Ninkoff, with no indication of sex. The Israelis were listed as Mrs. N. Mendelsohn and Miss T. Arzi.

Other passengers included 12 Palestinians — mainly women and children — 17 or 18 Greeks and 22 Egyptians, four of whom were the security guards reported to have been killed. Two French, two Australians, 21 Filipinos, two Mexicans, a Ghanaian, a Spaniard and a Belgian were also on board.

Diplomatic sources said they were not aware of anyone having started his journey anywhere other than Athens, except for a

Moroccan passport holder of Tunisian origin.

Cairo officials said the hijackers had Moroccan passports and claimed to represent "Egypt's Revolution" — the name used by a group which claimed responsibility for killing an Israeli diplomat in Egypt three months ago.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, arriving in Paris on Sunday at the start of a European tour, confirmed that Egypt had sent an army commando unit to Malta.

The foreign minister said the "Egyptian Revolution" group does not exist.

"We have no knowledge of this organisation," he said, adding that Egypt had certain "suspicions" about the real identity of the hijackers. He did not elaborate.

Mifsud said Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici was in the control tower at Valletta's Luqa Airport along with other cabinet ministers.

Civil Aviation sources told Reuters the ambassadors of France, Israel and Egypt, the Greek consul and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were also in the tower.

In Baghdad, the PLO denounced the hijacking terming it a "terrorist and cowardly act."

The PLO's 75-member Central Council issued a statement saying the organisation "strongly denounces and condemns the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. We also condemn the hijackers and the parties supporting this rejected terrorist operation."

"This cowardly act, which victimised innocent passengers, aims at hurting the whole Arab Nation and the brotherly Egyptian people," the statement said.

Vegetables under glass on ice

People in Canada's High Arctic need vegetables and other "exotic foods" that must be flown in. But now local Inuit are proving that a wide variety of food can be grown in the world's most inhospitable climate. Peter Poole is an Arctic consultant and freelance journalist on Canadian Arctic issues.

POND INLET, Canada — As the day of the \$10 cabbage draws close, an Inuit group in one Canadian Arctic settlement has started to produce vegetables locally in one of the world's most inhospitable climates.

The Toonoonik-Sahoonik Cooperative here, 700 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle, recently installed a greenhouse as the first element of an Arctic garden which will eventually yield enough to replace the 10,000 kg of fresh vegetables flown into the community each year.

Although caribou, seals, whales and fish remain the food staples here, consumption of southern foods has steadily been increasing. Much of this demand is served by an annual sea-lift of bulk foods, but this is being augmented by weekly flights bringing not only fresh vegetables but also milk, eggs and other perishable foods.

This air freight is subsidised, but prices are still three or four times higher than those in southern Canada. Consumers are willing to pay up, though not without complaint. When these complaints were delivered to the floor of the House of Commons in Ottawa by an Inuit member, the government decided to take action.

A study has considered two courses of action: "Increase transport subsidies, or encourage

local people to produce locally goods now imported, where possible. The two are contradictory, in that raised subsidies might make it harder for local produce to compete in the marketplace with imported produce. The Toonoonik-Sahoonik Cooperative has declared its intention of taking the lead in proving that many goods can be produced locally.

Increased elementary education in the Arctic has played a part in radically changing Inuit living patterns. As children were taken from the traditional camps for schooling, their parents followed. Soon most Inuit had given up a mobile life to spend most of the year in settlements. While country food — caribou, fish, berries and seals — remain important throughout the Arctic, they have been supplemented, and sometimes replaced, with imported foods, usually of inferior nutritional value.

Medical officers have noted with alarm increases in nutrition-related health problems. Education campaigns include posters recommending dairy products and vegetables — the foods which can only be flown into Arctic communities at considerable cost. The cooperative here is concerned with improving the nutritional

quality of local food just as much as with reducing dependence upon subsidised imports.

It is uphill work. The winter is dark for three months; the summer receives continual daylight for the same period. During the spring and autumn, there is sunlight, but air temperatures are regularly well below freezing.

But even further north than Pond Inlet, University of Toronto botanists have successfully planted potatoes directly in the tundra. Protective canopies meant increased yields and cultivation of a wide range of other vegetables.

As a basic growing unit for hardier vegetables, a two square metre, plastic-covered cold frame, filled with soil and resting on an insulated pad, combined efficiency with simplicity. In Rankin Inlet, a central Arctic community, the researchers produced 200 heads of lettuce in each cold frame for an input of \$10. This crop was worth \$600 at local retail prices.

More sensitive varieties — tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers — require a greenhouse and an auxiliary heat source. The Pond Inlet greenhouse frame is made from rot-resistant cedar; the glazing is double-layer acrylic sheeting. Both the north and south walls are glazed so as to admit the maximum summer light. Inside, solar curtains of reflective mylar direct light upon the plant beds.

Since the sun never rises above 45 F degrees, a transparent roof is not required. Instead, an insulated roof acts as a heat trap. The greenhouse has maintained interior



temperatures 20-25 degrees centigrade above those outside.

Now that the greenhouse has proved itself in summer, the cooperative will be equipping it for spring and autumn, when there is enough daylight for plant growth but the air is too cold. The entire greenhouse will be encased in an insulating shroud, to be opened on the south wall when the sun is shining. Surplus heat will be stored in

rocks or water below the growing beds, or perhaps in the beds themselves.

The cooperative's plan is to combine commercial production in cold frames with applied research in the greenhouse. The facility will be expanded, and Pond Inlet's current consumption could be met with three or four greenhouses and about 200 cold frames.

Is brain transplantation possible?

By Professor Fatima Ata-Muradova

MOSCOW (APN) — Not long ago I received a letter from Mr. Parvin Singh (India) in which he described what had happened to his little son, now three years old. "The child was developing normally before he became one. He fell off a ladder through his own carelessness. Though he looked perfectly all right, my wife and I realised that something was wrong with the boy. The treatment administered to him had no effect whatsoever. I have found out that your institute deals with brain transplants. I wonder if such a transplantation will cure our little boy and enable him to live a normal life?"

I mentioned this sad story for a perfectly good reason. The thing is that the Institute of General Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences in general and the laboratory I'm in charge of in particular receive many letters of the same kind. They have flown in after the studies carried out at our institute and its counterparts in other parts of the USSR were published. Indeed, we have obtained some hope-inspiring data in experiments on animals, but only on animals. The final goal of our research is to help man, too, but to be able to do so, we have to find out a lot about the mechanisms of brain activity.

The developments that gave the first momentum to research in this field took place a long time ago. Early this century renowned German embryologist G. Giersberg came to the conclusion that it would be quite possible to transplant the brain from one frog to another. In those days embryology was advanced enough to make it possible. Still, Giersberg's first attempts at brain transplantation failed. Most of the embryos he operated on died, but a few of them survived thus giving scientists an idea of a new approach to transplantation. The cells grafted in frogs' brains grew rapidly, divided actively and behaved in a most natural way, as if they had been there always.

Giersberg's experiments proved that the behaviour of the frogs developed from such embryos depended, to a great extent, on the

amount of transplanted brain tissue. The young sharp-faced frogs with tissue transplants obtained from an embryo of a "garlic" frog did not leap the way they were expected to. They behaved like 100-per-cent "garlic" frogs, i.e. they crawled and buried themselves in sand for the daytime.

The German scientist's experiments gave momentum to further studies in this field, carried out by many researchers in different countries. Among them was young Soviet physiologist Pyotr Anokhin who studied the subject in the 1920s-30s. Later he put forward a hypothesis of the systematic maturation of the brain's functions in the process of its development.

For the last 10 years scientists have obtained new data in neurochemistry, neurophysiology, electron microscopy and immunology. The latter's achievements have determined the lines along which the idea of brain transplantation will develop in prospect.

The so-called gene expression, i.e. the natural activity of embryonic genes, is known to be lower than that of a mature organism. The embryo's young tissue potentially ready to function remains dormant. Only a mature organism's tissues related to it (i.e. those whose immunity system is fully developed) can bring it out of its lethargy. That is why the new cells grafted in such tissues behaved according to the principle: "In Rome live as the Romans."

That's the essence of transplantation and hence its possibilities. Any newly-grafted tissue in the host brain becomes part of its functioning systems. An element of that natural "perpetuum mobile," it can act only the way it does. Incidentally, from this we can conclude that it is impossible to graft brain tissues taken from one adult organism in the other, which is a pity indeed. Rejection is as yet an insurmountable obstacle for us.

In the process of our studies we proved an interesting fact: the compatibility and simultaneous activity of the host brain and the implanted portion of an embryo's

brain tissue are a serious argument in favour of the existence of a specific brain DNA common for all the animal species.

Let's return to our experiments. The most interesting operation at the present stage of our research work is the transplantation of human brain's portions into a rabbit's brain.

You may wonder why on Earth we are trying to do it. Isn't it clear that a rabbit with a grafted portion of human brain in its own will never be able to eat, drink, dress itself and move as a Homo sapiens does.

Of course it won't, but it's not the main thing. What is essential, is an opportunity to prove that a portion of the human brain can be grafted in the rabbit's brain and never rejected, and that at a certain stage of evolution the genes common for man and animals promote the smooth interaction of tissues in the process of development, despite a great difference between man and animals.

Here I would like to introduce an important correction: The brain tissue of a human foetus transplanted into a rabbit's head does not sponge on the latter at all. Because of its high genetic activity (scientists believe that about one third of the genetic information stored in man is "read" in the brain) the grafted foetus tissues enable its animal host to enhance its brain function, which is clear from our experiments. What does it mean?

I'll give you a typical example out of our tests. A rabbit with a transplant in its brain showed a much more active encephalogram as far as its amplitude and frequency range in the transplant's zone were concerned — much more active than that of a control area with no transplant in it. Actually, our control zone was ideal: the other hemisphere, totally intact.

One can notice a similar thing when comparing the animal's reaction to smells. In "experimental" animals such a reaction occurs earlier and is stored in the memory longer than in control specimens.

One always feels like providing a detailed explanation to a newly-discovered phenomenon, but in a field as sophisticated as brain research one has to be very

careful while making conclusion. It is quite probable that in the process of transplantation the destruction of the host's nerve cells results in the secretion of certain biologically active compounds. The latter, in their turn, trigger various processes inside both hemispheres, apart from performing other functions. A specific "gene exchange" between host and "alien" (i.e. grafted) cells can also be attributed to them.

Experimental data show that the rabbit's brain develops a new system of nerve impulses which enables it to respond to the world around in a different, absolutely new way.

Incidentally, one can't help thinking that everything in the organism is closely and permanently intertwined: transplants create different neuron systems in the brain hemispheres, and they also affect the mediators and peptides which, in their turn, come into direct contacts with the cells grafted in the brain.

Still, despite a wide range of studies and what I would call scientists' storming of the brain's mysteries, we still have many of them to be puzzled out. One of them, also linked with transplantation, is the brain's response to the grafted piece of embryonic tissue, which we will still have to understand. The question is whether the latter is triggered on at once or remains passive. It's an open secret that, though the human brain is made up by billions of nerve cells, a great percentage of them are not fully activated. What puzzles the researchers, is what the bulk of the neurons are doing in the meantime. They may either enhance the general level of the brain's activity or be involved in some as yet mysterious processes. We are ready for any surprises, you know.

In future (probably, not too remote) the doctors will be able to revive big portions of brain hemispheres by resorting to young tissue transplants.

New view that brain is altered by incoming signals

By Paul Raeburn
The Associated Press

DALLAS, Texas — A new view of the human brain suggests it is not a static organ but that it changes constantly as some nerve cells establish new connections and others quickly die.

Studies with monkeys have shown, for example, that three-fourths of the nerve fibers that connect the two halves of the brain in newborns die and disappear by adulthood, said Dr. Pasko Rakic of Yale University.

"The mammalian brain (including the human brain) is much more malleable — not as rigid — as said in most textbooks," Rakic said during a recent meeting of the Society for Neuroscience.

"This is why we have prolonged infancy," he said. "We need time to develop our brains in ways that are different for each individual."

The selective death of nerve cells that are no longer needed occurs throughout life, Rakic said, while the formation of new connections between nerve cells persists only until puberty.

Brain and nerve cells are unique in that most are formed before birth, and no new neurons can be formed after puberty. All other tissues in the body are replaced with new cells as old cells die, Rakic said.

He has found that newborn monkeys have some 200 million nerve fibers running through the corpus callosum, a principal connecting link between the left and right sides of the brain.

In adult monkeys, only 50 million nerve fibers, or about one-fourth the initial number, remain. The nerve cells die at a rate of roughly two per second throughout the monkeys' infancy.

The number of fibers in the nerves linking the monkeys' eyes to their brains declines from 3 million to 1 million. The same thing happens in humans.

In another area of the brain cal-

led the hippocampal commissure, five of every six nerve fibers disappear by adulthood in monkeys and presumably also in humans, Rakic said.

The death of brain cells occurs in a special way. If the part of the brain that processes visual information is damaged early in an animal's life, for example, then other parts of the brain will lose fewer cells than normal and thus be larger than normal.

In other words, the nerve cells are competing with one another for survival, Rakic said. This phenomenon could explain why people who are blind from birth often have particularly acute hearing, he said.

As another example, Rakic, who comes from Yugoslavia, said he speaks English with an accent because by the time he reached puberty, the nerve cells controlling his speech had been locked into a fixed pattern in accordance with his native language, Serbo-Croatian.

This flexibility of the brain before puberty frequently allows children to recover from brain injuries, as their brains quickly establish new connections. Adults who suffer such injuries, however, are generally unable to recover, Rakic said.

Disruptions in the normal rate of brain cell death can cause illness, Rakic said. He noted that half the nerve connections, or synapses, in the spine normally are lost between birth and puberty.

In children with the genetic defect that causes Down's Syndrome, however, those spinal synapses do not disappear. Down's Syndrome children are mentally retarded.

The brain fibers that die in the corpus callosum might be disappearing in such a way that most of the remaining fibers point either from the left side to the right side or vice versa.

This could partly explain why people are right-handed or left-handed, Rakic said.

Fashion model Iman's secret is her memory of the desert

By Barbara Bright
Reuter

PARIS — Whether parading expensive garments in Paris, Milan, New York or London, fashion model Iman imagines herself in a far different world — walking in the desert.

The elegant, doe-eyed Somali-born model told Reuters in an interview here that her memory of the desert is the secret of her commanding presence at fashion shows.

This week she was modelling at London's Royal Albert Hall for the Fashion Aid extravaganza to raise money for starving people in Africa.

"I don't manoeuvre," said Iman. "I walk straight ahead. When I walk on the desert there's nothing bigger than me. The human being is the biggest thing."

Because she is a magnet for photographers, she often wears creations the designers want particularly to highlight, walking slowly and seductively. Occasionally she will chat with another model as they parade.

Models, she said, are like actors and actresses who play their roles. The designer directs the show, chooses the music, sets the mood.

The designer decides in what order the models parade. Their job is to show the clothes so that people in the audience will imagine themselves wearing the garments.

Despite nine years in front of the camera and six on the fashion-show catwalk, Iman — who has just turned 30, weighs 54.5 kilos and is 1.75 metres tall — said the aura of confidence and being regal that she exudes is false.

"When I'm on the runway (catwalk), I hide behind (designers) Thierry Mugler and Calvin Klein. The aura is like a shield... I'm a damn good faker."

At the recent Mugler spring ready-to-wear show in Paris, she created a sensation when she appeared on the catwalk wearing a design for evening with gold breast cups. Trembling long gold finger extensions added to the drama, but Iman said she did not plan it that way.

Discovered by American photographer Peard Beard when she was a political science student in Kenya, she was an immediate success as a photographic model in Vogue magazine. But her first attempts at fashion show modelling were disastrous.

"I never wore heels in my life,

and on my second day I walked into a mirror, literally."

She later decided to try again when someone bet her she could not do it. "I said, I'll do it with a big designer and they'll write about it in the papers."

Now she finds show modelling more exciting than the camera. "With the runway, there's the music, the applause, the immediate gratification."

A mix of fashion show and photo modeling is best, she thinks, because she prefers not to do every spring/summer or autumn/winter collection.

"You have to take a break to be fresh. I disappear for two or three collections and then come back. To see the same girls over and over again makes you seem like a walking rack."

Iman has modelled the Paris, Milan and New York collections. Milan, she thinks, has the best tailors, but Paris the best designers.

She believes American designers have it easy because their collections are shown last, after trends have already been set.

When she is not working, the clothes she wears are from the studio of Azzedine Alaïa, winner of last month's French designer of the year award, who is generally credited with influencing the current swing towards more form-fitting, feminine-looking clothes.

"Since I met him I don't wear anyone else's clothes. I was glad they finally recognised him," she said.

Iman lives in New York with her husband, ex-Washington Bullets basketball star Spencer Haywood, and seven-year-old daughter. She said she usually works five days a week.

She spends about six weeks a year on location for photosessions or doing the collections in Paris and Milan.

For the Fashion Aid gala in London, which drew donations of time and talent from 18 designers, 125 models and a score of celebrities, she recommended that some of the money raised be spent on birth control for Africa as well as food.

"I'm against all the money going for food," she said, adding: "I'm all for stabilising the population."

Iman said she plans to write children's stories or perhaps go into acting when she retires from modelling. "When it stops, it stops. So if you're smart you're ready and you do something else."

Scientists reveal insomnia secrets

By Simon Haydon
Reuter

TROMSO, Norway — Scientists in this Arctic city, where mid-winter darkness affects the sleeping habits of up to one-quarter of the population, say they may have unlocked some of the secrets of insomnia and pointed the way to a cure.

Research elsewhere in the world has pinpointed the hormone melatonin as playing a vital role in sleep, but a Norwegian biochemist, believes his team may be close to being able to alter the human "body-clock" to eliminate sleepless nights.

Scientists operating a "sleep clinic" here have found that large doses of bright light help to produce melatonin, secreted from a gland near the brain.

Thoralf Hansen, who has set up the laboratory linked to the world's most northerly university here, told Reuters that further research was needed, but said there was strong evidence to show that sleeping patterns could be altered by adjusting the time of day when melatonin was produced.

Melatonin has a hypnotic effect and is believed to be a key factor in falling asleep. Hansen, a biochemist, said research showed maximum secretion of the hormone was at 1 a.m., while the brain began producing it at about 11 p.m., when most people are falling asleep.

Local conditions have favoured Hansen's research. He said the darkness that descends upon Norway between November and March is known to play havoc with sleeping habits, while the 24 hours of daylight that occur in summer also cause problems.

No reliable figures are available for numbers suffering from insomnia, but statistics show between 20 and 25 per cent of north Norwegians are victims. Hansen said the figure for the rest of the world is unlikely to be more than two per cent.

U.S. research has already gone a long way to proving that mid-winter darkness can upset the body's clock which is set by daylight. Artificially regulating the flow of melatonin could correct such imbalances.

Tests in the U.S. showed that autumn and winter in parts of the world with above-average hours of daylight can induce depression and sleeplessness that appear to be connected with melatonin production levels.

Insomniacs in Tromso were tested last year with half-hour long bursts of artificial light containing virtually all the qualities of natural sunlight. The tests, which took place early in the morning, lasted five days, and Hansen said the results were impressive.

"We saw a significant improvement in sleep latency, that is the time that elapses between going to bed and falling asleep," he said.

Patients also said they had lost the feeling of total exhaustion that insomniacs usually suffer the morning after struggling to sleep all night. Instead they found they were sleepier late evening, when they wanted to be.

Hansen said many of the test results were subjective, but he hoped more exhaustive analysis being carried out this year, involving blood tests to monitor melatonin levels, would finally prove the hormone was vital to a good night's sleep.

"Some people call melatonin a sleep inducer but I prefer to refer to it as a rhythm-setting hormone of the human clock," he said.

While insomnia has been at the centre of Hansen's studies for about ten years, his research and biochemical background have also led him into studies of links between drugs and their effects on sleep and mental behaviour.

His small sleep clinic, located in the centre of a psychiatric clinic attached to the university, consists of two beds attached to an array of monitoring equipment.

"I am interested in examining how drugs affect the melatonin rhythm. Since this is a psychiatric hospital we know that some of the anti-depressants used here affect the sleeping cycle."

The importance of certain types of sleep has been underlined by Hansen's work. Tests show that if a person is deprived of "rapid eye movement," the few moments when dreams occur, he is left feeling he has not slept at all.

France's anti-terrorist group opens doors to press

By Myra MacDonald
Reuter

VERSAILLES, France — A mother and her two young children are held hostage in their apartment. Suddenly the door blows in and the window shatters. Within seconds, France's elite anti-terrorist squad has arrested the kidnapper.

The mock scene was part of a recent documentary about the National Gendarmerie Group for Intervention and Security (GIGN), France's counterpart to Britain's Special Air Service (SAS) and the U.S. Delta Force which was poised to storm the hijacked Italian liner Achille Lauro.

Set up in 1974, GIGN is keen to prove it can compete with similar units abroad, and anxious to avoid any whiff of scandal after the sinking by French secret agents of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, although it was not involved in the affair.

So in October it invited journalists to its training centre at Versailles for a rare glimpse into a usually top-secret unit.

Confidence, psychology and constant training were the themes as the squad parachuted from helicopters into a small pond, scaled vertical walls, slithered up and down ropes and fired in pitch darkness at cardboard "terrorists".

"Psychology is important — you keep them talking, promise them anything until you get the hostages out," one man said about a scene in the documentary where the squad negotiates with the kidnapper while quietly taping explosives to the door.

"Confidence in the others is essential," explained Captain Philippe Legorjus, leader of one of the group's two sections.

To prove his point, one member of the squad played the role of "terrorist" target, protected by a bullet-proof jacket while his colleague aimed at a ring of clay on his chest.

Then the journalists were made to sit in the middle of the so-called "killing room" while one of the squad proved his accuracy by shooting at "terrorist" targets on all sides.

Potential missions are rehearsed constantly and so realistically that three men have died in training since 1974.

Amongst a range of weaponry displayed by Captain Legorjus was a briefcase which looked quite innocent, but for a tiny tell-tale hole on one side which indicated that it contained a sub-machine gun.

GIGN men need only squeeze an unobtrusive trigger on the handle to unleash the full power of the HK automatic weapon, the world's smallest machine pistol.

Amongst its 200 operations since 1974, the group has freed schoolchildren from a hijacked bus in Djibouti and rescued hostages from a plane in Le Touquet, France.

By Ken Broadhurst

WASHINGTON — The 150 participants in the 1985-86 Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship Programme gathered in Washington November 3 for a week of seminars, lectures, visits to government agencies, and cultural activities designed to give them a better understanding of the workings of the U.S. federal government.

Humphrey fellows are mid-career professionals from developing nations who spend a year living, working and studying in the United States to observe American life and institutions. The fellowship programme was established in 1978 to honour the memory of the late Hubert H. Humphrey, a U.S. senator from Minnesota who also served as vice president (1965-1969) under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Humphrey programme, a specialised arm of the Fulbright Exchange Programme, is funded by the U.S. government and administered by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and the Institute of International Education (IIE), which is a private, non-profit corporation.

This year's group represents 75

countries from all parts of the world.

Among the participants are: Murari Mohan Datta and Mohamad Abdus Sattar, both of Bangladesh; Ashraf A. Ismail of Egypt; Salah Shukri Sakka of Gaza; A.K. Goyal, Gokulram Natarajan, Radhakrishnan P. Pillai, and Srinivasa Raghavan Uppattur, all of India; Benjamin D.F. Hyman and Tavi Somech, both of Israel; Shadia H. Barakat of Jordan; Aneesa Ahmaed of the Maldives; Ahmed Boucheiba of Mauritania; Bindu Dhoj Adhikary, Prem Raj Goutam, and Upendra S. Rana, all of Nepal; Muhammad I. Diwan, Mirza Shakel M. Ahmad, Sadia Malik, and Saleem Ullah, all of Pakistan; Hapangama Goonewardene, Maurice J. Peiris Tavarayan, and Tessa K. Wamasuriya, all of Sri Lanka; Nadia Jamel of Tunisia; and Aziza Al Saqqaf of Yemen.

"One of the principal objectives of the Humphrey Fellowship Programme is to stimulate the conditions for excellence in public service," USIA Deputy Director Marvin L. Stone told the assembled participants November 4.

The 1985-86 fellows are specialists in fields as varied as teacher training, journalism, agri-

culture, financial management, public health, mineral economics, urban planning and labour relations. They spend a year in small groups at selected American universities pursuing a personally designed course of study supplemented by practical professional involvement and travel.

Their week in Washington, one of two workshops organised for the group during the academic year, comes approximately two months into their U.S. stay. The second workshop will be held early next year at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Minnesota.

The Washington schedule includes sessions on trends in development assistance with specialists from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), the World Bank and the United Nations; U.S. foreign policy with State Department and USIA officers; professional matters with university professors and representatives of the U.S. private and public sectors; and the U.S. media with journalists from the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times and Washington Times.

In his talk to the group, Stone stressed the mutual benefit of exchanges such as the Humphrey programme — USIA.

Inter holds Juventus, Roma downs Milan

ROME (R) — Internazionale Milan, hit by a sudden change of manager and missing West German Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, showed all their tremendous fighting qualities in holding league leaders Juventus to a 1-1 draw Sunday.

Despite the result, the European Cup holders stretched their lead at the top of the Italian first division from four to five points as closest rivals AC Milan went down 2-1 at Roma. Napoli, Inter and AC Milan are all on 14 points against Juventus' tally of 19.

Inter chairman Ernesto Pellegrini fired manager Ilario Castagner three days ago, saying some players had lost confidence in him, and promoted youth team trainer Mario Corso.

Inter's problems multiplied when Rummenigge, who forms a deadly twin-spearhead with Alessandro Altobelli, was ruled out with an inflamed knee tendon.

But the Milanese shrugged off their troubles to snatch a 54-second lead in the San Siro stadium. Irishman Liam Brady producing a perfect cross for Giuseppe Bergomi to head home.

Juventus equalised eight minutes into the second half when, with goalkeeper Walter Zenga out of position, Inter defender Giuseppe Baresi punched clear. Michel Platini's penalty was blocked by Zenga but the Frenchman headed home the rebound.

Argentine Diego Maradona had a mixed day in Naples where he scored the Napoli goal against Udinese before being sent off soon after.

Maradona opened the scoring in the ninth minute with an audacious free kick from an acute angle but departed from the action 30 minutes later for retaliation after being fouled by Antonino Criscimanni.

Dino Galparoli equalised for Udinese but Napoli moved up to second position in the league on goal difference.

Roma manager Sven Eriksson won a private Swedish battle with AC Milan boss Nils Liedholm in the Olympic stadium where the home side were worthy winners.

Bruno Conti put Roma, formerly managed by Liedholm, ahead in the fifth minute but Antonio Viridis equalised from the penalty spot after 26 minutes when Toninho Cerezo fouled Paolo Rossi.

The Brazilian made amends by netting the winner 10 minutes later.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Dynamo Kiev are champions despite loss

MOSCOW (R) — Dynamo Kiev, the Tsars of Soviet soccer, concluded their league programme Saturday night but failed to celebrate their 11th championship in 25 years with a win. The Ukrainians, who clinched the title nine days ago, crashed to their second successive defeat when they lost 2-1 to middle-of-the-table Torpedo Kutaisi. The result left Dynamo top with 48 points from 34 games and only six defeats. Spartak Moscow trounced Zhalgiris Vilnius 4-1 to clinch second place two points behind, while 1983 champions Dniepr had to be content with third after a 3-3 home draw with Torpedo Moscow. Dniepr's Oleg Protasov emerged the season's top scorer with 35 goals — a total which broke Nikita Simonyan's 35-year-old record of 34. Protasov also scored four hat-tricks.

Nantes move into second place

PARIS (R) — Nantes kept their French soccer league title hopes alive, and boosted morale before their UEFA Cup clash with Spartak Moscow on Wednesday, when they beat bottom-of-the-table Strasbourg 2-0 Saturday night. Nantes climbed to second thanks to second half goals by their foreign stars, Yugoslav striker Vahid Halilhodzic and Argentine international midfielder Jorge Burruchaga. Halilhodzic, the league's top scorer last season, hammered home a free kick in the 72nd minute to increase his tally to 10 this season, while Burruchaga beat Strasbourg goalkeeper Philippe Schueth with a header eight minutes later. Nantes' win put them ahead of champions Bordeaux on goal difference. Both teams have 29 points from 21 games, six points behind Paris Saint-Germain.

Seedings change at Cairo squash tourney

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Organisers of the World Squash Championship upheld a New Zealand protest over its seeding Sunday and moved that team up two seeds to third from fifth. In the process, Pakistan, defending its title, dropped from top seed to fourth and indicated it too may protest the late-in-the-day seedings alteration. The 1985 tournament begins on Wednesday. As a result of the re-seeding, England, originally seeded third, became the new top seed, with Australia staying second. Egypt dropped from fourth to sixth behind fifth-seeded Sweden but was drawn into the same group as New Zealand for a second time.

Feyenoord Rotterdam advances in cup play

THE HAGUE (R) — Feyenoord Rotterdam returned to top from Sunday when they beat PSV Eindhoven 4-1 in the second round of the Dutch Soccer Cup. Feyenoord, showing more confidence and aggression than of late, went ahead in the 16th minute when Simon Tahamata beat PSV's Belgian defender Eric Gerets before flighting a perfect cross to veteran Johnny Rep who volleyed past goalkeeper Hans Van Breukelen. Adapting better to the hard, sand-covered pitch, Feyenoord increased their lead in the 37th minute when John Eriksen rammed home a penalty after Huub Stevens had brought down Tahamata.

Navratilova eyes Australian Open

SYDNEY (R) — Martina Navratilova Sunday received just the confidence boost she needed ahead of the Australian Open tennis championships — she reclaimed the world's number one ranking with victory in the New South Wales Women's Open.

The American's 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 win over U.S. Open Champion Hana Mandlikova in the final, hard on the heels of her Brisbane Classic triumph last week, shot her above arch-rival Chris Evert Lloyd, who played in neither event.

"It's nice to be back," a jubilant Navratilova said after the match. "To be number one again makes me very happy." She lost the top ranking to Lloyd a month ago after her compatriot won England's Brighton Classic tournament.

The Wimbledon Champion will be seeded second behind titleholder Lloyd in the Australian Open which starts in Melbourne Monday.

Navratilova said she felt she was better prepared now for a major tournament than at any stage of her illustrious career.

"This has got to be my best preparation ever," she said. "I've beaten all the top servers and volleyers to win the Sydney title and the Brisbane event last week."

"I feel really happy with my game and my confidence is right up."

Last year, Navratilova saw her dreams of a calendar year "Grand Slam" dashed by Czechoslovak Helena Sukova, who beat her in the semifinals.

But she avenged that defeat in Saturday's New South Wales semifinals when she beat Sukova in their first encounter on grass since the Australian championships.

Navratilova said she had tightened up a few areas of her game since her defeat by Mandlikova, another Czechoslovak, in the U.S. Open final in September.

"My serve is now better than ever before. I changed one little thing, it was so simple, and my first service percentage has shot right up," she said. "I'm now feeling the serve on my racket, which I never did before."

Navratilova said she believed Mandlikova, seeded third in Melbourne, could again pose the biggest threat.

"All things being equal, I think Hana is now a better player than Chris. She has more shots and more power. Before, Hana used to have a lot of ups and downs, but now it is mostly ups."

Mandlikova, 23, displayed unanny touch in the opening set

Sunday. She raced to a 3-0 lead after breaking Navratilova in the second game and won the set.

Later Navratilova said she had let herself down in the second game — "I played to make sure I didn't lose that serve, not to win it. There is a big difference."

Mandlikova was nonetheless in devastating form, taking the ball so early on both forehand and backhand that she frequently left her rival flat-footed.

But Navratilova rallied strongly, breaking to take a 3-1 lead in the second set and tenaciously staving off two break points in the fifth game, which went to five deuces. She broke again in the sixth and then held serve to level the match.

Breaks in the first and seventh games of the decider wrapped it up.

Navratilova, who won \$26,000 for the win, said she had felt confident once she was able to assert control in the second set.

"I started to mix my game up a bit which was what I had to do. If Hana is able to anticipate your play then she is going to romp over anybody."

Asked if the win made up for her defeat at the U.S. Open, Navratilova said: "If I win the next one (the Australian Open) then I will be happy."

Brazilian Gugelmin wins Macao race

MACAO (R) — Brazil's latest motor racing find, Mauricio Gugelmin, dominated both legs of the Macao Formula Three Grand Prix Sunday, underlining that he is ready to take on the glamour boys of Formula One.

Like his compatriot Ayrton Senna, who raced at Macao shortly before heading for the big time, the 22-year-old Gugelmin displayed an uncanny ability to drive so smoothly that onlookers could be forgiven for thinking he was not trying.

He came under no pressure in either leg of the race round the twisty 6.2-km street circuit, and the only battles were for the lower

placings. Second-placed Mike Thackwell of New Zealand in a Ralt-Volkswagen staged the cheekiest manoeuvre of the day. After harrying the Ralt of Dutchman Jan Lammers for the first half of the race, he barged his way past in a move reeking of danger.

The New Zealander slippedstreamed Lammers down the main straight, the cars separated by centimetres and moving at over 260 kph, as they entered a tight left-hand bend Thackwell moved alongside the Dutchman and made it clear he was not going to give way.

The two cars touched wheels

three times, but disaster was averted and the New Zealander slipped by a furious Lammers.

The incident seemed to crush the Dutchman's morale and two laps later Colombian Roberto Guerrero swept through into third place, forcing Lammers to be content with a second-leg fourth, having finished third in the first.

The expected threat from last year's Macao winner, John Nielsen of Denmark, failed to materialise. The feisty Dane was unable to keep his Ralt in touch with the leaders and finished fifth in both legs.

Gugelmin, the newly-crowned British Formula Three Champion, later told reporters: "This was my first time in Macao and to win against such a good field was very satisfying."

The blond Brazilian, who lives in England, denied reports that he was negotiating to join his friend Senna at Lotus next season.

Riyadh reviews priorities

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's oil industry, faced with weak world demand, is reassessing its priorities and making stringent economies in some areas, oil industry and diplomatic sources in the region say.

The kingdom's exploration and refinery plans have been scaled back and there has been a reassessment of what crude oil production capacity it needs to turn on at short notice.

The economies have come amid a general reduction in capital spending by the government because of sharply reduced oil revenues, they said.

At its peak in 1980, Saudi Arabian oil production exceeded 10 million barrels per day (b/d), but dropped this August to a 20-year low of two million b/d.

Output was up last month to around 3.8 million b/d and this month's is expected to be near its organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quota of 4.35 million b/d, oil industry sources said.

The sources said a test early last month showed the main oil terminal of Ras Tanunrah could increase its export capacity to some six million b/d at 48-hours notice.

The test, which filled storage tanks at the port, appeared to be successful, and analysts doubt that in the foreseeable future output in excess of this will be needed.

One diplomat in the region said Saudi Arabia's main oil production company Aramco "has been scaling back the concept of what its normal capacity should be. It's not going to need to produce more than five to 5-1/2 mil-

lion b/d."

"It's not going to need to produce 10 million b/d in 30 days, so why not stretch that period out to six months or a year?" he added.

One economic source in Saudi Arabia said Aramco has already begun to reduce its workforce from a peak of close to 56,000.

He said unofficial reports from several sources suggest Aramco is targeting a workforce of 50,000 in two to three years and of 40,000 by 1990.

The number of Americans has also dropped, from 5,500 in 1982 to 4,500 at the end of 1984, and is expected to fall further.

Shipping industry sources said Aramco's exploration department is undergoing a severe shrinkage.

They said there are now only one or two Aramco drilling rigs exploring for oil in the Gulf, compared with as many as 30 envisaged for this year when plans were drawn up in 1981.

Expensive exploration work is difficult to justify when proven wells in the Gulf are capped because they are not needed.

The country has also scaled back on proposed refinery capacity. Last March, it halted work on two major refinery projects at Jassim and Al Shuqaiy at a saving of \$2 billion, cancelling capacity of some 325,000 b/d which would have mainly been aimed at the domestic market.

The governor of the state oil organisation Petromin, Sheikh Abdul-Hadi Taher, said in an interview published earlier this month that a 1.5 million barrels a year lubricant refinery would be delayed due to a lack of funds.

More difficulties face developing countries in obtaining new loans

PARIS (R) — Most developing countries are finding it more difficult to obtain new loans despite a healthy rise in international borrowing, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Monday.

International borrowing rose by 24 per cent in the first nine months of 1985 and will continue growing strongly for the rest of the year, it said in a quarterly review of financial trends.

Nearly 80 per cent of loans over the nine months went to borrowers from the 24 OECD industrial countries, and most lending consisted of refinancing earlier debt on more favourable terms, it said.

Although the easy availability of funds had created a borrowers' market in most areas, developing countries would grow less creditworthy because of capital flight and their deteriorating current account position.

"Overall assessments of their situation have become more pessimistic in recent months," the Paris-based organisation said. However, it said some progress had been achieved at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting in Seoul in September.

Lending to developing nations has become more concentrated, with six countries (Algeria, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand) accounting for four-fifths of their borrowing.

Market confidence in Eastern European countries has improved, according to the OECD, and lending to them is expected to be about \$4 billion this year, nearly six times the level in 1982.

The report said total international borrowing for the nine months to September rose to an annual rate of \$242 billion from \$196 billion in 1984.

A general easing of interest rates also helped boost external bond offering by 45 per cent to a record annual rate of \$161 billion from \$111 billion last year.

Mr. Preston Martin, vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Reuters he did not place much weight on news that the economy grew at a 4.3 per cent annual rate in the third quarter, a view echoed by private economists.

Mr. Martin said a downturn in capital spending, a poor outlook for consumer spending and the financial problems affecting the U.S. savings industry meant that there would be growth next year, but not much.

Most analysts forecast that the dollar will continue to decline in an orderly fashion, but some fear that a weak economy and the huge budget deficit, now in the \$200 billion range, could turn the decline into a free fall.

This concern is known to pre-occupy Federal Reserve Board (Fed) Chairman Paul Volcker. Fed sources say:

"No country can borrow an infinite amount of money, and nobody can predict when financial markets get nervous about lending too much money to anybody," said Mr. Lester Thurow, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, referring to huge U.S. government borrowing.

If the dollar plunged the Fed would have to raise interest rates, stopping the economy dead in its tracks, he said.

But for the present, the sombre outlook is more likely to lead to further interest rate declines and prompt the Fed to cut its key discount rate from 7.5 per cent, he said.

"If we don't get one (a cut) in the next few weeks, we'll get it in the first quarter (of 1986)," said Mr. David Hale, who heads Kemper Financial Services of Chicago, echoing a widely-held view in financial markets.

The economy remains weak and warrants additional Fed stimulus," said Mr. Philip Braverman, an analyst with the Wall Street firm Briggs Schaeble.

Government economists are not sure more stimulus is in order. "The economy has had some stimulus, maybe we've had enough," said Mr. Robert Ortner, the Commerce Department's chief economist.

The Fed may decide to loosen its grip on credit decisively if Congress passes a budget deficit reduction bill it is now considering, economists say.

Mr. Ortner said fourth-quarter growth may reach 4.3 per cent, driven by a revival in sectors other than consumer spending.

He added that the economy would continue to grow without higher consumer spending for at least six months, but in the long run "the economy can't leave home without the consumer."

The monetary policy forum, a group of 28 leading U.S. economists, recently forecast that the economy would grow by only two per cent next year.

The sluggish outlook is also likely to revive protectionist pressures in Congress, where many Democrats hope to make America's huge trade deficit a major issue in the 1986 congressional elections.

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy will remain sluggish, despite a surprising surge in the third quarter of this year, and this may trigger a fresh decline in the dollar, most economists believe.

Not even government economists agree with top Reagan economic adviser, Mr. Beryl Sprinkel, who recently forecast the economy would surge at an annual rate of up to six per cent in the fourth quarter and continue at that pace into 1986.

"We are enjoying a significant acceleration of economic activity, and I expect it to continue into the new year," Mr. Sprinkel said last week.

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Child burned to death in S. African protests

CAPE TOWN (R) — A three-year-old black girl was burned to death Sunday when protesters attacked the home of a woman they believed was a police informer, police said.

The child was one of three people killed in protests overnight, all in attacks apparently aimed at those suspected of collaboration with apartheid race segregation policies.

Police said the girl died when her home at Mbekweni township near Cape Town was set alight. They said the woman believed to be an informer was seriously injured.

At Nonande, also in the western Cape, police Saturday night found the burned body of a black man. The charred remains of another were discovered at Langa, near Port Elizabeth in the eastern Cape.

It is only three days since troops were pulled out of townships around Port Elizabeth because police said race violence had declined.

The South African government Saturday dashed speculation that the release of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela was imminent.

After a week in which black protest violence claimed at least 44 lives and speculation mounted that South Africa might be about to bow to international pressure by freeing Mandela, the Prisons Department announced Saturday that the black leader had been returned from hospital to jail.

He had spent nearly three weeks in a Cape Town clinic recovering from relatively minor prostate gland surgery. When his wife Winnie commuted between Johannesburg and his bedside and two top civil rights lawyers were called in for urgent talks with him.

rumours spread that his release was imminent.

As the speculation was dashed, at least temporarily, top Swiss banker Fritz Leutwiler said in Geneva that South Africa's political climate was worsening, hampering his task of rescheduling its foreign debt. "Time is running out," he said.

South Africa was plunged into financial crisis in August when foreign bankers cut credit lines amid fears for the country's political stability.

"If South Africa hesitates much longer, certain clients, especially of American, British but also other banks, will declare: 'We will not be satisfied until the one man, one vote principle exists in South Africa,'" Mr. Leutwiler told the Zurich Tages-Anzeiger daily newspaper.

He urged swift reform to assuage international criticism of apartheid race discrimination and of Pretoria's tough methods of quelling unrest in which 800 people have died in the past year.

Political analysts said the government was probably still seeking a way to free Mandela despite his return to jail. They saw Pretoria as anxious both to avoid the black backlash that would follow his death in jail and to ease foreign pressure.

It seemed likely that Mandela had been offered his freedom on terms tempting enough to prompt intensive family debate — possibly his exile to Lusaka, the headquarters of his banned African National Congress (ANC).

But he has said he will not leave jail unless others, including those sentenced with him in 1964 to life imprisonment for plotting the overthrow of white rule, are also freed. He has set the lifting of the ban on the ANC as another condition.

Meanwhile in London a British newspaper said Cuban leader Fidel Castro was seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war on South Africa.

Early editions of Saturday's Observer quoted a senior Cuban official involved in Havana's approach to Moscow as saying Mr. Castro was anxious to bring the crisis in South Africa to a head.

Mr. Castro's main aim was to undermine South Africa's apartheid system by removing Pretoria's forces or their proteges from neighbouring Angola, Mozambique and Namibia, the newspaper said.

It said Cuba believed an open war, fought mainly in Angola, would be less destructive in the long run than a violent and lengthy transition from apartheid. Mr. Castro was confident his forces could win such a war.

Moscow was likely to authorise and finance a substantial escalation of military operations against South African-backed UNITA rebels in Angola, even if it vetoed the idea of an all-out Cuban offensive, the Observer said.

It said the Cuban official outlined four possible drawbacks to the strategy, including damage to East-West relations and the possibility of South Africa using nuclear weapons in Angola.

But the Cubans believed the potential advantages outweighed the dangers in such a strategy, the paper said.

Former secretaries of state discuss summit

MIAMI (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's ability to consolidate power and deal with other domestic concerns will have an important bearing on whether the Soviet Union and the United States reach an arms control agreement next year, several former U.S. secretaries of state have said.

"He has to convince his people that change is in their best interest," said Edmund Muskie.

Mr. Gorbachev may also want to reach an arms control pact as quickly as possible to turn his attention to economic problems that are "his number one priority," said Cyrus Vance, who preceded Mr. Muskie as secretary under President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Vance, Mr. Muskie, Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. William Rogers and Mr. Dean Rusk analysed the summit sessions at a public conference after receiving a private, one-hour briefing from a National Security Council Soviet expert who advised President Ronald Reagan at the Geneva meeting.

The two-hour conference was sponsored by the Southern Centre for International Studies. Henry Kissinger, who was travelling on private business in Asia, was the only living secretary to decline an invitation to the meeting.

Problems in Soviet-U.S. relations dominated the discussions, though nearly many other foreign policy issues facing the Reagan administration were touched upon.

A milestone in Soviet policy-making will occur in February when the Communist Party holds its annual congress.

Mr. Vance said Mr. Gorbachev "has taken over the government faster than most people believed he would." After the party congress, "We will know a good deal more," he said.

"He has a lot of his people in power, and after the congress he should have more," Mr. Rogers said.

Knowing the problems that Mr. Gorbachev faces internally will be important in shaping the U.S. policies, said Mr. Rusk.

Mr. Rogers rejected an assertion by Mr. Muskie that Soviet public opinion might play a role, saying the pressure would be on the United States to make concessions because of the openness of the American system.

7 die in 2 separate U.S. plane crashes

MIAMI (R) — Seven people have died in two light planes crashed within hours of each other in south Florida, Federal Aviation Authorities said.

A twin-engine Beechcraft Baron, headed for the Bahamas, plummeted to earth in the backyards of two homes, killing all six people on board.

The pilot of another plane, a single-engine Rockwell T-28, died about 32 kilometers away when his craft nosedived into a heavily wooded area.

Local airport officials said neither of the two planes had reported mechanical troubles before crashing.

Washington rocked by spy scandals involving Israel, Pakistan and China

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has been rocked by a new series of spy scandals that allegedly involve American intelligence agents selling secrets to China, Israel and Pakistan for thousands of dollars.

In the second major espionage case to unfold in less than a week, a retired Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee was accused of receiving more than \$140,000 for spying for China since 1952, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said.

Larry Wu-Tai Chin, 63, a naturalised U.S. citizen who was born in China, was ordered detained in jail without bail on charges he passed classified CIA documents to China during and after he retired from the CIA in 1981 after a 30-year career.

U.S. magistrate Curtis Sewell ordered that he be kept in jail, pending a court hearing next Wednesday, in view of the seriousness of the charges.

FBI officials, announcing Chin's arrest, said it was believed to be the first U.S. espionage case involving China.

An FBI court affidavit disclosed

that Chin in 1952 gave China details on the location of Chinese prisoners of war in Korea, and the type of intelligence information the United States sought from the prisoners.

Chin's arrest came right after U.S. agents apprehended the wife of Jonathan Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst accused of selling vital military secrets to Israel and Pakistan for between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Anne Henderson-Pollard, 25, was charged with unauthorized possession of classified national defence documents as FBI officials described her as a key accomplice in her husband's alleged espionage activity.

She was ordered to be held in jail until a court hearing on Monday.

Her husband was arrested last Thursday as he tried to flee from pursuing FBI agents by driving into the Israeli embassy, U.S. officials said.

Israel has denied any knowledge of Pollard.

The FBI had investigated Chin, a U.S. citizen who was born in

China, for suspected espionage for nearly two years, according to the affidavit signed by FBI agent Mark Johnson.

It said Chin allegedly deposited most of the money he received from China's intelligence service into a Hong Kong bank account, with the largest payment, \$50,000, received in February 1982.

The affidavit also described clandestine meetings that Chin, who had access to a wide range of classified secrets, allegedly had with Chinese intelligence agents in Hong Kong, Toronto, Canada, and Peking.

It charged that Chin, who spent most of his career at the CIA's Foreign Broadcast Information Service, even gave the Chinese the name of a fellow worker he thought susceptible for recruitment as a spy.

The FBI said the last time Chin, who monitored broadcasts from China, met with Chinese agents was in February.

Chin and Pollard each face a maximum penalty of life in prison if convicted.

Poll shows Irish Protestants reject accord but would not fight

LONDON (AP) — An opinion poll taken in Northern Ireland reported Sunday that although 75 per cent of the Protestant majority oppose the Anglo-Irish agreement on the province's future, only one in four would support armed struggle or a declaration of independence.

The Nov. 15 agreement, aimed to reduce anti-British violence in Northern Ireland, where nearly 2,500 people have been killed since 1969, gives the Irish Republic a limited say in the running of the North. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ruled out a referendum demanded by Protestant leaders opposing the pact.

The poll for the Sunday Times by Market Opinion and Research International reported 65 per cent of the Roman Catholic minority agree with the deal.

Pessimism about the accord was widespread, with 83 per cent of Protestants saying it wouldn't

improve the prospects for peace, a view shared by 44 per cent of Catholics.

The report did not say how many people were questioned.

More than 50,000 Protestants rallied at Belfast Saturday and vowed to oppose the accord.

The demonstration was the first since Mrs. Thatcher and Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald signed the historic accord and climaxed a week of verbal outcry and occasional violence in Northern Ireland.

Thousands of police and soldiers patrolled the streets in anticipation of possible sectarian violence. No major incidents of violence were reported.

Addressing the crowd, the Reverend Ian Paisley pledged opposition to the British-Irish agreement and said British officials would be boycotted in Northern Ireland.

The accord grants Dublin a formal consulting role in gov-

erning Northern Ireland, while guaranteeing continued British sovereignty as long as the majority wishes. The province's 1 million Protestants outnumber its Roman Catholics, 2-1.

The pact maintains Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom.

The militant Protestant leader brandished a letter from Mrs. Thatcher to a Northern Ireland politician in which she wrote that the agreement gave Dublin no executive powers over the province. He tore it to shreds as crowds cheered.

Protestants, distrustful of the 95 per cent Catholic Irish Republic, see the accord as a step toward unification of the island and a dilution of their status as Britons.

"The heart of Ulster has been shattered by the darkness of betrayal," Rev. Paisley shouted. "She (Mrs. Thatcher) has signed away to Dublin our inalienable right to equality of citizenship."

Volcano survivors start to rebuild life

ARMERO, Colombia (AP) — The once prosperous city of Armero, on its tree-lined streets, Sunday market in the plaza and kiddie zoo with monkeys and ducks has vanished forever.

"There was work, there was peace in Armero," said Carlos Sanabria, who lost his wife, home and the truck he used to haul produce to the market in the city center. "But it is gone now and life must go on."

As soon as the Red Cross declares it has stopped looking for living victims, the Colombian government will seal off all roads to Armero and fumigate the town, according to the new mayor, Maj. Rafael Ruiz Navarro.

Any animals found in the zone will be shot to death, all bodies will be burned, and the sea of mud that was once Armero will be a national monument.

"No one will ever live here again," said Ruiz Navarro. The name of Armero may live on, however, attached to a different community.

About 7,000 refugees currently

scattered around the region will be invited to congregate in two camps, one north and one south of Armero. They will have 90 days to meet and talk about their future.

"It is the people of Armero who will decide if they want to rebuild the city," said Ruiz Navarro. It is possible, he adds, they will choose simply to disperse.

One who does not intend to come back is Mari Soares, a dark-eyed 20-year-old who feels guilty because she could not save her best friend Floral. As the two ran from the approaching wave of mud, Floral tripped and fell.

"I had to decide between life and death," said Mari. "I couldn't go back to get her."

She said she does not want to build a new Armero.

"I'm thinking of going to Bogota where I have an aunt," she said in a temporary refugee camp in Guayaquil. "I'll finish school and then continue my life."

Eleven-year-old Pedro Vivos Rubio would like to go home and finish the soccer game he and his friends were playing when it got dark the night of Nov. 13. His

team was leading 1-0, he said, rubbing his bandaged leg. His family all died except for grandfather, and he can't find any of his teammates in the camp.

"If they build Armero again, I want to go back and see my friends," said Pedro. "But no matter where, I want to play soccer again."

Some will have a harder time rebuilding their lives. Farmworker Luis Tafel was working at a local hacienda on high ground the night his town, his wife and his two daughters were swept away.

"I used to take the girls to the little zoo on the road to San Pedro," he said staring at the ground. "There were birds, parrots, monkeys and ducks — they like the ducks best because they could feed them."

Without his family he has no idea where he wants to go. "I will stay here in Guayaquil where there is food," he said. "Maybe one day my daughters will show up here, so I can't leave."

American airports put on alert for security threat

WASHINGTON (R) — A federal aviation official has said American airports were put on alert last week for a security threat but he had no comment on a British newspaper report that all major airports worldwide were warned about an imminent wave of bombing attacks by extremists.

The spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) said a routine alert was sent to U.S. airports last week, but he would not reveal what prompted the alert, saying "it was classified."

News of the alert came just hours before an Egyptian airliner was hijacked to Malta Saturday night with about 100 people aboard.

The FAA spokesman said alerts go out routinely whenever information is received about a possible threat to U.S. airports. "It's not an unusual procedure but strictly a precautionary procedure," said the spokesman, who preferred not to be identified.

Neither he nor spokesman for the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would comment further. Both said they had no personal knowledge of the information in the British report.

The Mail newspaper on Sunday said a plot involving 400 or more Iranian-trained Shiite fundamentalist guerrillas had been uncovered last month after two people carrying explosives in sui-

cases were arrested at Rome airport.

The newspaper quoted a man named Jack Casucci said as head of FAA security as saying "we are taking this threat extremely seriously."

The FAA spokesman said Casucci is not head of FAA security but holds a rather low level security job there.

According to the report, the extremists planned to mount suicide attacks on aircraft and passengers using suitcase bombs. The suitcases would be specially built to avoid X-ray detection of explosives, the newspaper said.

British police and civil aviation spokesman would not confirm or deny the report.

"We are monitoring the situation closely... our assessment of the threat is being updated hourly," the newspaper quoted London's Heathrow Airport head of security, Commander Patrick Carson, as saying.

Carson was said to have met last week with security chiefs from Rome, Amsterdam and Paris to exchange information.

In Japan, a security official at Osaka airport — a major international flight centre — said today information had been received last week that a hijacking might be imminent somewhere in the world.

He would not say where the information came from or give other details but said officials remained

cautious.

Police in Osaka and Tokyo, as well as security officials at Tokyo's Narita Airport, said they had not been on a full alert since Oct. 20 when leaving extremists demonstrated against expansion work at Narita.

South Korean police said last week they had boosted security at airports and around U.S. and other foreign missions in the country.

A police spokesman said then that this followed information that gunmen were trying to infiltrate major world cities to bomb or sabotage American facilities.

Meanwhile Athens airport, whose security was strongly criticised by Washington after hijackers boarded a U.S. airliner there earlier this year, is to come under renewed investigation as the starting point of another hijack.

An airport spokesman said an official inquiry was planned into how hijackers of an Egyptian airliner on a flight from Athens to Cairo Saturday night smuggled any weapons they may have onto the plane.

Tight security had been in force at the airport since a Trans World Airlines (TWA) airliner, carrying mainly American passengers, was commandeered to Beirut in June by Lebanese Shiite Muslim gunmen.

After that hijack, the United States advised Americans to avoid

the airport because it posed a security threat.

According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), improved security measures following the TWA hijack boosted standards to fully acceptable levels.

The U.S. advice to travellers, which was later rescinded, cut the number of American tourists using the airport.

It also led to new strains in Greek-American relations shortly after Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu had appealed for improved ties.

Greek newspapers accused Washington of launching a provocative campaign to damage tourism and punish Greece for its foreign policy.

The Greek Tourist Board sent circulars to its offices around the world saying only two of the 160 hijackings which took place between 1980 and 1984 started in Greece.

But IATA said the Greek government invited airlines to help it identify and remedy weakness at the airport immediately after the TWA hijack.

After adjustments had been made, Rodney Wallis, head of IATA security, said: "The standards now applied at Athens airport are at the level required by the international civil aviation and meet its security requirements."

30 held in crackdown on Sinhalese

COLOMBO (R) — Police have arrested more than 30 people in a crackdown on a militant Sinhalese group with links to guerrillas fighting to set up a separate Tamil state, security sources said Sunday.

News of the arrests came after 14 people — six soldiers and eight Tamil guerrillas — were killed Saturday in clashes in north and east Sri Lanka.

Security sources told Reuters they believed a major breakthrough had been made in breaking a link between the Sinhalese group and a guerrilla organisation called the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE).

They said the Sinhalese group and PLOTE, one of five major guerrilla organisations fighting in the Tamil-dominated north and

east, had planned to create tension in southern areas where most Sinhalese live.

The arrest was made in the past week in different parts of the island. Indika Gunawardena, brother of a leading opposition member of parliament, was among those taken in for questioning.

The six soldiers were killed and seven wounded when guerrillas blasted a military convoy with a landmine at Mullaitivu in northern province.

Karmal criticises 'some' Afghan Communists

ISLAMABAD (R) — Some members of Afghanistan's ruling Communist Party are vain, corrupt and immoral people who steal public property and demand bribes from fellow citizens, according to President Babrak Karmal.

Others are careerists, show indifference towards the people they are supposed to serve and practise favouritism on a wide scale, he was quoted as saying by state-run Radio Kabul Saturday.

"Why have no local officials been called to account because of the errors of their deputies?" he asked at a plenary session of the party's Central Committee in Kabul on Thursday.

Mr. Karmal said the party, which seized power in 1978 and had to be backed by Soviet troops the next year, had grown to 14,000 members, according to the station, monitored here.

Western diplomats said this figure, if true, showed that Kabul was ignoring the normally tight recruitment practices of other Communist parties to fill its ranks.

Last month, several party and police officials in the Logar Valley south of Kabul were purged for criticising the Soviet Union.

Mr. Karmal also called for a stepped-up conception drive and tighter discipline in the army at a meeting of party, military and provincial government officials in Kabul.

"We must take all steps to raise the ability of the armed forces to stop the activities of counter-revolutionaries and their penetration from outside the country," Kabul Radio quoted him as saying.

"We must admit the bitter truth that our armed forces have not been able to achieve a fundamental turn in the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries despite their superiority in numbers and arms," he added.

Kabul often launches drives to draft men between 18 and 40 for military service. Many are rounded up on city streets or in villages by press gangs but desert at the first opportunity.

Western diplomats say the Afghan army has fallen from its 1978 level of 80,000 to about 30,000. The Soviet Union has about 115,000 troops in Afghanistan helping Kabul fight rebels.

Monkey virus 'could lead to effective AIDS vaccine'

BRUSSELS (AP) — Researchers have discovered a close relative of a monkey AIDS virus that can infect humans without making them sick, suggesting that it might make an effective vaccine to prevent AIDS.

The new virus was found in individuals in Senegal, on the western edge of Africa just south of the Sahara desert, said Max Essex of the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston.

He spoke Saturday at an international symposium on African AIDS that drew 700 researchers from 51 countries, including more than a dozen countries in Africa.

Some 50 of the African participants met separately Saturday to draft a statement saying there is no conclusive evidence that AIDS originated in Africa.

Essex said that his discovery of the monkey AIDS virus in African green monkeys does not necessarily mean that AIDS arose in Africa.

He believes that the monkey virus passed to a human through some rare events, such as a monkey scratching or biting a hunter, thus passing the virus into the hunter's bloodstream.

Once that happened, the virus mutated slightly, Essex believes, to adopt the form it now has in humans. But the virulent AIDS virus — the one that causes the disease — could have arisen anywhere, Essex said.

What is important with regard to a vaccine, though, is that neither the humans who carry the newly discovered virus nor the African green monkeys who harbour its close relative show signs of illness.

"We have to consider that infection with the African green monkey virus might protect against later infection with the more virulent form (of the AIDS virus)," Essex said.

The first vaccine ever made, the smallpox vaccine, was made with just such a virus, Essex noted. Cowpox virus — which did not cause disease in humans — was found to confer immunity against smallpox, which it closely resembled.

Essex is referring to the virus as AIDS virus variant AGM (for African Green Monkeys). The monkeys virus is called Simian T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type III, or STLV-III.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND CHAN SHAMPI

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ADD A LITTLE CARE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ 10632
♦ K6
♦ E6
♦ 7643

WEST
♦ KJ94
♦ QJ85
♦ J852
♦ A

EAST
♦ Q7
♦ 10432
♦ Q103
♦ J1098

SOUTH
♦ A85
♦ A97
♦ A74
♦ KQ52

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Don't let the looks of a hand beguile you. Relatively simple looking contracts at a low level can require very tricky play. Consider this example.

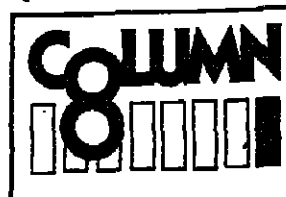
South's opening bid of one no trump gets passed all around. West makes his normal lead of his fourth-best heart. Plan the play.

careful about your play to the first trick. If you hold up one round routinely, the defenders can continue a heart and remove an entry to the dummy that you might need later on. So play low from the board and win the ace in your hand.

If clubs break 3-2, you have no problem. So you have to think about 4-1 distributions. If West has four clubs to the ace, there is no way you are going to make a second trick. If East has four clubs to the ace, you can guarantee two tricks in the suit by leading twice from the table toward your hand.

However, that will not work if East has four clubs to the ace. Can you protect against that distribution as well? Yes. How? By leading a low club from your hand at trick two.

As the cards lie, that fetches the ace. But let's assume that only low clubs appear. West wins the trick and continues with a heart to dummy's king. Now you lead another club toward your hand and put in the king when East plays low. If West wins the ace, you win two club tricks by playing the queen next. If the king wins and West shows out, re-entrant dummy with a diamond and lead another club. It's just a matter of technique.



Wife dies from dowry-burning joke

JAIPUR, India (R) — A young wife's practical joke about brides with scanty dowries being killed by the husband's family ended in her being burnt alive, police said.

They said Mamta Gulati, 20, sprinkled herself with kerosene in her kitchen and then struck a match as her husband was taking a bath at their home in Jaipur last Friday. In a declaration to police before she died, Mamta said